



WEATHER-PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 75-84 (24-29). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 75-84 (24-29). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (19-24). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (19-24). CHANNEL: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (19-24). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 65-75 (19-24). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Austria 7 S. Libya 9 Fiat.
Belgium 10 B.F. Luxembourg 10 L.F.
France 125 D.K. Netherlands 120 Ph.
Germany 125 D.K. Portugal 125 N.K.
Great Britain 125 D.K. Spain 125 S.K.
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India 125 D.K. Switzerland 125 S.K.
Iran 125 D.K. Turkey 125 S.K.
Israel 125 D.K. U.S. Military 125 S.K.
Lebanon 125 D.K. Yugoslavia 125 S.K.

27,540



ON THE MOON—Above, Apollo-15 astronauts David Scott and James Irwin set the lunar rover vehicle. Below, Scott starts to drill for moon core sample.



Associated Press

Chinese Army Seeks Withdrawal Of U.S. Troops From All Far East

By James Reston

PEKING, Aug. 1 (NYT).—While President Nixon's recent move to establish normal relations with China, powerful officials of the People's Liberation Army are mounting a campaign for total withdrawal of U.S. troops from not only Taiwan and Vietnam but also from South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand.

During celebrations of the 44th anniversary this weekend of the founding of the Communist army, the army opened to the press for the first time a military exhibit in Peking. It stressed political functions of armed services at home and abroad.

On the whole, this exhibit emphasized that the army is not only a fighting force but a work force and a production force as well. However, the presentation ended with a statement that the army is "determined to liberate the sacred soil of Taiwan." Army was highlighted by a reception for the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party and the Peking diplomatic corps.

U.S. Withdrawal
United States imperialism," he said, "must completely withdraw its aggression troops from Indo-China, the southern part of Korea, Japan, the Philippines and all other countries and regions which it has occupied, and stop its interference in the internal affairs of the people of the Middle East and the Arab people."

as well as the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America." Gen. Huang added to the applause of the audience of over 1,000 when he said, "We are determined to liberate Taiwan. The United States must withdraw all its military personnel and military installations from Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Strait area. We firmly oppose any schemes of creating two Chinas, one China, one Taiwan, or an independent Taiwan. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair, which absolutely brooks no foreign interference."

No Sign of Compromise
In short, there is no evidence here that the Chinese government is preparing the Chinese people for any compromise with President Nixon on the Taiwan issue or anything else. Gen. Huang's speech contained a denunciation of "Japanese militarism," which he said is being organized by

"United States and Japanese reactionaries."

There has still been not one single word of official commentary or analysis here about the forthcoming Nixon visit or the Kissinger mission which arranged it. Officials here talk about what position Mr. Nixon will take regarding the China seat in the United Nations but say they have no official information from Washington about his intentions. "We are like the bridegroom in an old prearranged Chinese marriage," they say. "We are just waiting for the wedding day to see what the bride looks like."

Meanwhile, the official press and radio continue a drumbeat of propaganda against the Nixon administration's policies in Taiwan, Southeast Asia and Japan and condemn the Nixon doctrine as a device to militarize Japan and "let Asians fight Asians."

Some Soviet Advisers Reported Leaving

Breach Widening Between Sudan and Russia

KHARTOUM, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Sudan has told the Soviet Union to cease its protests about this country's counter-coup purges by tomorrow, political sources said today. They added that some Soviet advisers already were leaving Khartoum.

Sudan tonight decided to recall its ambassadors in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, Cairo's Middle East News Agency said.

The ultimatum, which the sources said was handed to the Soviet Embassy here yesterday, contributed to the deteriorating relations between Khartoum and the Kremlin in the wake of an abortive leftist coup nearly two weeks ago.

A counter-coup 72 hours later returned President Gaafar Numeiri to power and touched off a purge which sent 14 alleged rebel leaders, including the head of the Sudanese Communist party, to their deaths.

"Bloody Terror"
Political sources said today some Soviet advisers in Khartoum were refusing to go to work and that some 20 already had left the country since the trials and executions began.

The government also stepped up its search for four Communist party Central Committee members it said were involved in the coup. Radio and television re-

ported the deaths of four Communist party members. The government also stepped up its search for four Communist party Central Committee members it said were involved in the coup. Radio and television re-

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'This Crater Is a Gold Mine'

Spacemen Roaming Moon Jubilant Over Rock Finds

From Wire Dispatches

HOUSTON, Aug. 1.—The two American moon-surface explorers triumphed today in the longest outing of their three-day lunar stay. "This crater is a gold mine," Apollo-15 commander David R. Scott exclaimed to mission control here as he and fellow moonman James B. Irwin explored Spur Crater, a deep depression 2.8 miles from their Falcon landing craft.

Jubilantly, they called out descriptions of different-colored rocks they took as specimens for later study by scientists on earth. Flight director Gerald Griffin was ecstatic in Houston, saying: "I think without a doubt we've just witnessed the greatest day of scientific exploration that we've ever seen in the space program, possibly of all time." Another official here said the rocks today were "quite possibly material from which the primeval moon was made."

Col. Scott and Lt. Col. Irwin debated whether some of their glassy rocks looked green, with Col. Irwin radioing to Houston: "Remember about green cheese (the childhood myth that this is what the moon is made of). Hope it is green when we get home!" In fact, the sun's glare and the gold of their protective visors affected their color vision, and they were thought to have found rocks representing a rainbow of colors—greens, oranges, grays, whites and clear-glass in tint.

Their outing today, midway through their moon exploration, was a record for a lunar expedition—7 hours, 12 minutes and 46 seconds, figured from the time that they depressurized their landing module before going outside to their lunar rover. Actual time spent outdoors was six and three-quarter hours.

The trip in the rover and afoot on the moon surface—against a background of towering mountains filmed clearly for millions of television viewers on earth—covered 7.8 miles, according to unofficial estimates here. That, too, is a record.

Change in Itinerary
The farthest destination that had been programmed for today was Front Crater, about five miles from their base, the Falcon landing module in which they had touched down gently at 2216 GMT Friday and which is to take them off the moon tomorrow for a rendezvous in lunar orbit with the mission's command module.

But they changed their itinerary today and scrubbed plans for Front Crater in excitement over what they saw in Spur Crater. Staying there until oxygen consumption dictated a return to the Falcon, they raked up rocks which may be samples of the moon's original crust, possibly formed four billion years ago, or more. The sparkling stones would be far older than any found on earth.

The outing today—which included a third stop, for more samples, en route back from Spur Crater to the Falcon—had begun an hour and four minutes late because of more of the small problems which have cropped up, and been conquered, since the \$445-million, 13-day mission began last Monday.

First, Col. Scott mopped up a puddle of water behind Falcon's main engine cover, water that had dripped from a chipped plastic connector in their drinking-water system. Ground controllers said the system had lost 26 pounds of water, "which puts

it a little bit closer to redline, but it's still above redline," the safety margin for vital supplies. Next, an air bubble had to be cleared from Col. Irwin's backpack water tank, by emptying the tank and refilling it. The bubble had caused irritating warning signals to sound in his helmet earphones yesterday, during the

pair's first outing on the moon surface. Col. Scott tried to tape together a broken antenna on Col. Irwin's backpack. Mission control said that a radio-relay unit on the lunar rover would probably serve as a substitute communications link to Houston, in place of Col. Irwin's antenna.

There was more trouble with Col. Scott's medical harness, which radios his heartbeat signals to Houston. They cautioned him not to overwork, and he replied: "Roger, I'll cool it all the way." But excitement overcame their poise, and they didn't "cool it" on their outing today.

In their \$8-million rover, which on instructions from Houston they had repaired after front-wheel steering trouble yesterday, they bucked and slid over the irregular moon surface on the slopes of the Apennine Mountains front. Mission control, which reads of their progress through signals from navigating devices in the rover, repeatedly cautioned them to be careful. The astronauts, obviously aware of the danger of toppling down a mountainside, called out warnings to each other.

The rover worked so well today that they cruised up a ten-degree slope without realizing it. "I'll tell you, this rover is really something," exclaimed Col. Scott. "Proceed with caution," radioed mission control.

The slope was so steep that Col. Scott once reported they were having trouble keeping their balance and he could not even point his camera uphill. But he soon indicated that the ride was worth the discomfort, calling out, "Oh boy! What a view! Spectacular!"

The excursion went south of the Falcon, which sits on the plains near Hadley Rille, the Grand Canyon-like depression they explored yesterday, collecting several pounds of rock and soil samples and taking scores of photographs. Yesterday, as it did today, their television apparatus transmitted remarkably clear color pictures back to earth.

They were supposed to head south today to the foothills of the Apennines and east along the mountain front to the two craters called Dancellon and Front. But mission control had told them that it was "dealer's choice"—the itinerary was up to them to arrange as they went along, and they stopped at Spur Crater, two-thirds of the way along their prearranged path.

"My, oh my, that is as big a mountain as I ever looked at," Col. Scott said of his view of Mount Hadley Delta, at 15,000 feet the highest mountain in the Apennines.

High Hops
In kangaroo-like hops in the light-gravity atmosphere, they went on foot downhill after leaving their vehicle and got excitedly to work, raking up rock samples in Spur Crater.

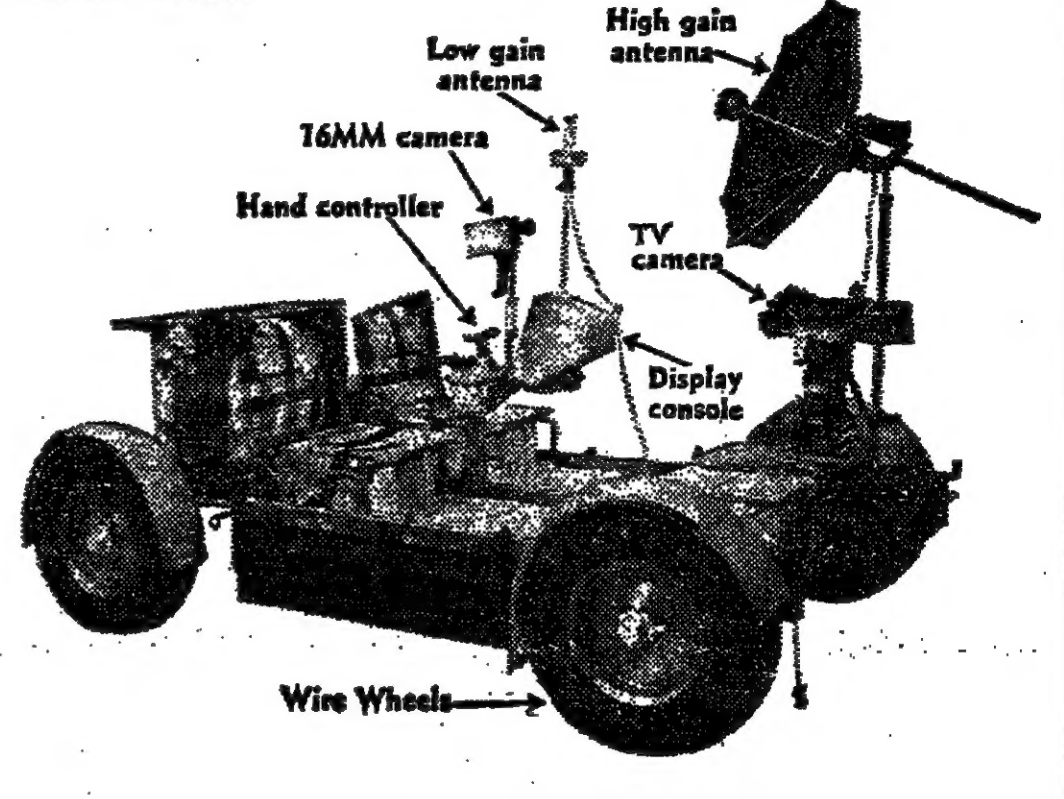
"We found what we came for!" was the excited message radioed back to earth as the astronauts eyed the crystalline rocks, which scientists hope will turn out to be anorthosite.

Anorthosite is composed almost entirely of plagioclase, a mineral containing calcium, aluminum and silica, and differs from the darker basalts found by the crews of Apollo-11 and Apollo-12. Basalt is formed from lava flowing on the lunar surface, and would have cooled more quickly than anorthosite formed from molten material from beneath the moon's ancient subsol.

"The find is very significant," said Dr. Gene Simmons, chief scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, added: "We're eager to get our hands on it." Noting Col. Scott's identification of the rock samples as anorthosite, the scientist added: "I'd put a bet of a case of beer on it that he's right."

"Joe, this crater's a gold mine," Col. Scott shouted to ground communicator Joseph Allen in Houston. "And there might be diamonds (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Lunar Rover



Rover: A Vehicle and More

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Large-scale exploration of the earth became possible only after the invention of the compass and other navigational tools. Now, for the first time, exploration of the moon's surface has similarly become dependent on such devices.

The rover that is being driven over the lunar horizon carries a navigation system based on a small, solid-state computer, a gyro-compass and a sun-direction indicator. This is the first Apollo mission on which the astronauts are venturing far enough from the lunar module to lose sight of it and, hence, of any reliable clue (apart from footprints or tire tracks) as to their way back to their starting point.

Because the spherical moon is much smaller than the earth, a man standing on a smooth part of the lunar surface can see only three miles.

The planned journeys of the Apollo-15 astronauts are not programmed for much beyond three or four miles from the lunar module but terrain features could hide the vehicle from their sight. Their navigation system is designed to tell them where they

are, enabling them on earth to coax them to their target points. (On Apollo-14, the astronauts, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr. and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

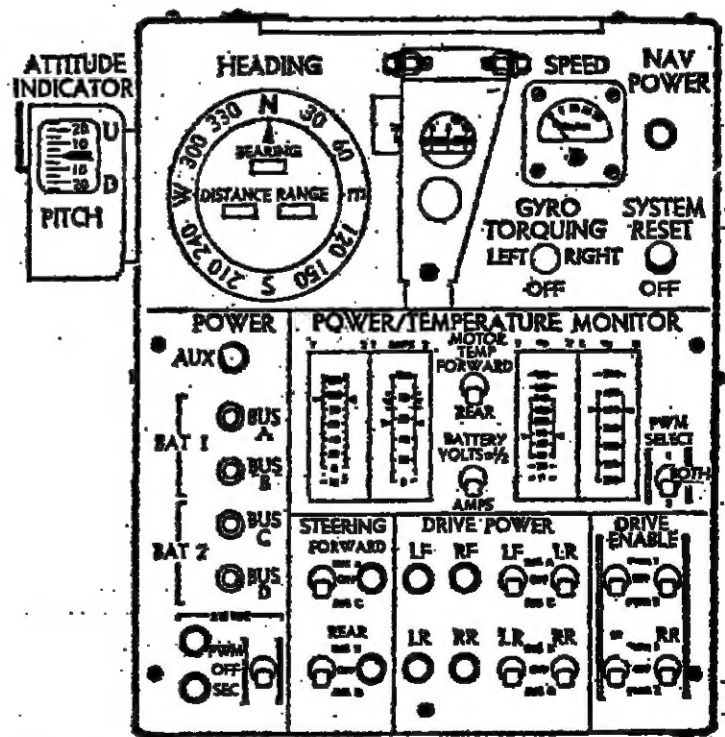


Diagram of the rover's dashboard. Sun-shadow device, at top center, is in the "down" position. The scales at center show temperature and reserve power in batteries.

Tourists' Look at the Moon

DAVID SCOTT (1330 GMT, Saturday).—As I stand out here in the wonders of the unknown at Hadley, I try to realize there's fundamental truth to our nature. Man must explore. And this is exploration at its greatest.

Well, I see why we're in a tilt. There's so much hummocky ground around here; we're on a slope of probably about ten degrees and the left rear foot pad is probably about two feet lower than the right rear foot pad. And the left foot's a little low too. But the LEM looks like it's in good shape. The rover's in good shape.

Rather interesting sight, Houston. I can look straight up and see our good earth back there. JAMES IRWIN (1334 GMT). OK, Dave, I'm going to come on out.

SCOTT—A rather interesting thing, Jim, to see the momentum you generate. It's easy to get going but you get all that momentum going there, why it takes a bit to stop. IRWIN—Hey, Dave, can you tell what I'm hung up on here?

SCOTT—Let me come over, just a second. Stay right there. Come left, Jim. Left. Now ease back out. Head down. Ease out. Atta boy. OK, you're clear. IRWIN—I'm closing the hatch. Oh, it's dirty. I'm going to move out and get the contingency sample. Oh boy, it's beautiful out here. It reminds me of Sun Valley.

These are conversations between Capcom, the capsule communicator in Houston, and the Apollo crew as transcribed by The New York Times.

No wonder we slip, Dave boy, that's really soft dirt there around the front foot pads. SCOTT—Sure is. Like about six inches deep of soft material.

IRWIN—The crater here that I'm standing by, it's about a meter in diameter and then there's a smaller crater right in the center of it and it has fragments around it. One has glass exposed on them where the larger crater does not have any glass exposed. Just a smaller crater within the large one.

CAPCOM—Roger. And careful with the sun, Dave. SCOTT—Yes sir! When I turn this thing back and point it at you at 13 o'clock, it's going to be looking right into the sun. As a matter of fact, I think a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New Camera Produces TV Spectacular

Picture Quality Is Extraordinary

By John J. O'Connor
NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—This ought to give the folks back home something to look at.

That's the way one of the three Apollo-15 astronauts put it as he sat up the television camera for transmission of pictures. As it turned out, he was absolutely right.

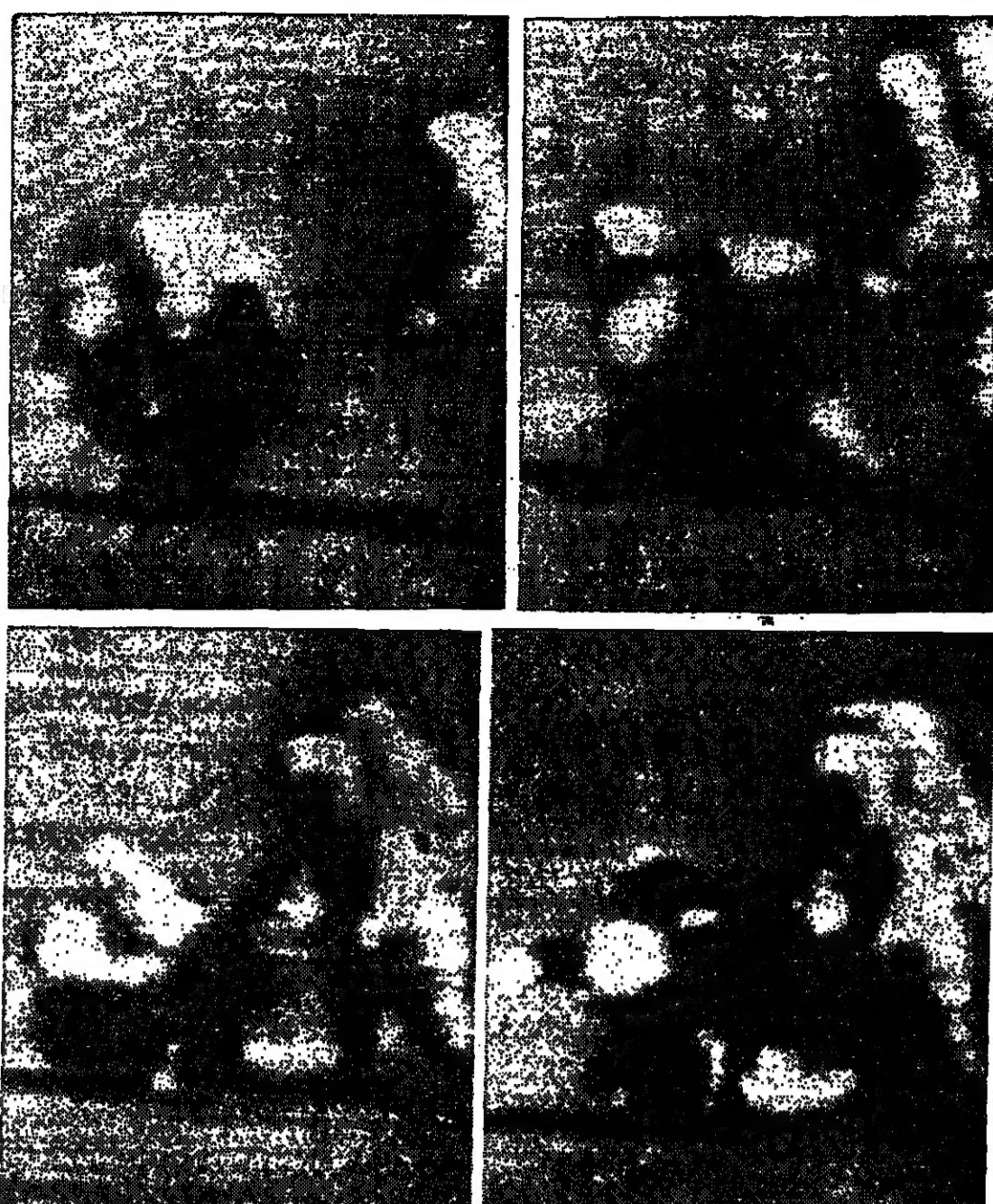
It seems this time around that the astronauts will have to share some of their glory with a silent fourth partner—the color-television camera. The camera, manufactured by Radio Corp. of America but employing a color system devised by the Columbia Broadcasting System's Peter Goldmark, proved itself startlingly effective in the first several hours of the current moon exploration.

Picture quality—in terms of definition, color and dimension—was extraordinary. With the camera mounted on the lunar rover, mobility—along with remote-control in Houston—made for a dramatic increase in flexibility.

From sweeping vistas to remarkably detailed close-ups of working tools or moon dust clinging to the boots of the astronauts, the results were uniformly impressive.

Considered solely as a television "spectacular," the flight of Apollo-15 needed the boost supplied by the extraordinary transmission of television pictures. The mass public is indeed a fickle animal, prone to becoming quickly blasé about major events.

Using the familiar variation, initial excitement dissipates into an attitude of "when you've seen one moon shot, you've seen them all."



MOONFALL—Col. David Scott stumbles after leaning over to take pictures of Lt. Col. James Irwin digging trench. Col. Irwin moves in to help his partner regain his feet.

Tourists' Look at the Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

little discretion here might put it over about 10:30 or 11. I'll tell you looking even that way with the sun angle, whoops, why, by golly, it's pretty bright, Joe, I'm going to swing the camera around toward the ground. Now it's pointing back at the LEM but down. I want you to take a look as I move it up slowly, make sure that we're OK on what you see.

CAPCOM—We're getting a beautiful picture now.

SCOTT—That ought to do it for your TV, I hope.

SCOTT—(1352 GMT) [Removing and unfolding rover.] Just pull real easy right there. Go easy now. You look pretty sporty there, Jim. Let's see. The engines are unlocked, is that right?

It looks like she's coming down OK. Can you pull it out a little bit, Jim? That looks good. Outriggers out—no that one over there is not.

Hold on a minute, I'm not sure the telescoping rods are disengaged. Let's pick it up and move it back and turn it around. Your way, I think maybe if we lift the front end up, can't we?

Hard Work

CAPCOM—Dave and Jim, pull the rover as far out as you can away from the LEM and then pull on the front end if you could.

By that we mean lift up on the front.

IRWIN—We copy, Joe. (Grunts and groans).

SCOTT—If you want to hold it there I'll get up front of it and try to lift it up. It's off. Let's turn it around, now Jim.

IRWIN—Give a holler when you're ready to drive Dave, and I'll come out and take some pictures.

SCOTT—Safety belt's on. You sit up a lot higher than in one of G. Brak's on, reverse is down. Circuit breakers on. OK. I get readings. [Drives a little distance away.]

Still not forward steering. Any suggestions.

CAPCOM—Cycle over the forward steering circuit-breaker please.

SCOTT—OK. No forward steering, Joe.

CAPCOM—Press on.

SCOTT—Jim, I'm going to bring her around here and let's get on with it. We're going to have a great time with all these hills and mounds. Jim, as soon as you get that dust brush out I want to brush off so we don't get the rover too dirty. As I look back behind us it almost looks like we landed in another, oh, ten meters and we'd have been landed in Surveyor crater.

IRWIN (1323 GMT) [on rover trip—Could this be Thomas's large here? It probably is. This depression off to our left. Well I can see I'm going to have to keep my eye on the road. It's really rolling hills, Joe. Just like 14, up and down we go. This must be earth light, eh? Boy, look at that. We're going to have to maneuver in here.

SCOTT—The rover handles quite well. We're moving at I guess an average of about eight kilometers an hour. It negotiates small craters quite well although there's a lot of roll. It feels like we need the seat belts, doesn't it, Jim?

The steering is quite responsive even with only the rear steering. It does quite well. There Thomas's seems to be much slip. I can maneuver pretty well with the thing. If I need to make a turn sharply, why it responds quite well.

CAPCOM—Just like in the owner's manual, Dave.

SCOTT—Whoo. Hang on. We have a large subbed one at our 1 o'clock position. I'd estimate 50 meters wide.

I just have to drive around these craters, that's all there is to it.

IRWIN—We have a large subbed one on our right about 60 meters wide with several small ones at the center. By small I mean about ten meters in diameter.

Boy, it really bounces, doesn't it? The rear end breaks out at about ten to 12 clicks.

CAPCOM—Sounds like steering a boat with the rear steering and the rolling motion.

Kicking Up Dust

IRWIN—It really is. There's a good fresh one right now. I was looking at that one at 1 o'clock to us right now. Really fresh, angular blocks with lighter albedo material on the south rim. We kick up a little dust when we go through these craters. I see the trajectory of the fragments coming from the front wheels and coming up kind of around my arm and then forward but it's not dusty. It looks like millimeter-sized particles.

I think there's a large one coming up at about 12:30 to 1 o'clock. It could be Rhysling.

CAPCOM—Jim, that sounds good or it could be the large one to the northwest of Rhysling. Rhysling may be coming up on your left now.

IRWIN—Our heading is averaging about 200 to 210. This is really a rock 'n' roll ride, isn't it?

SCOTT—I've never been on a ride like this before. Oh boy. I'm glad they've got this great suspension system on this thing.

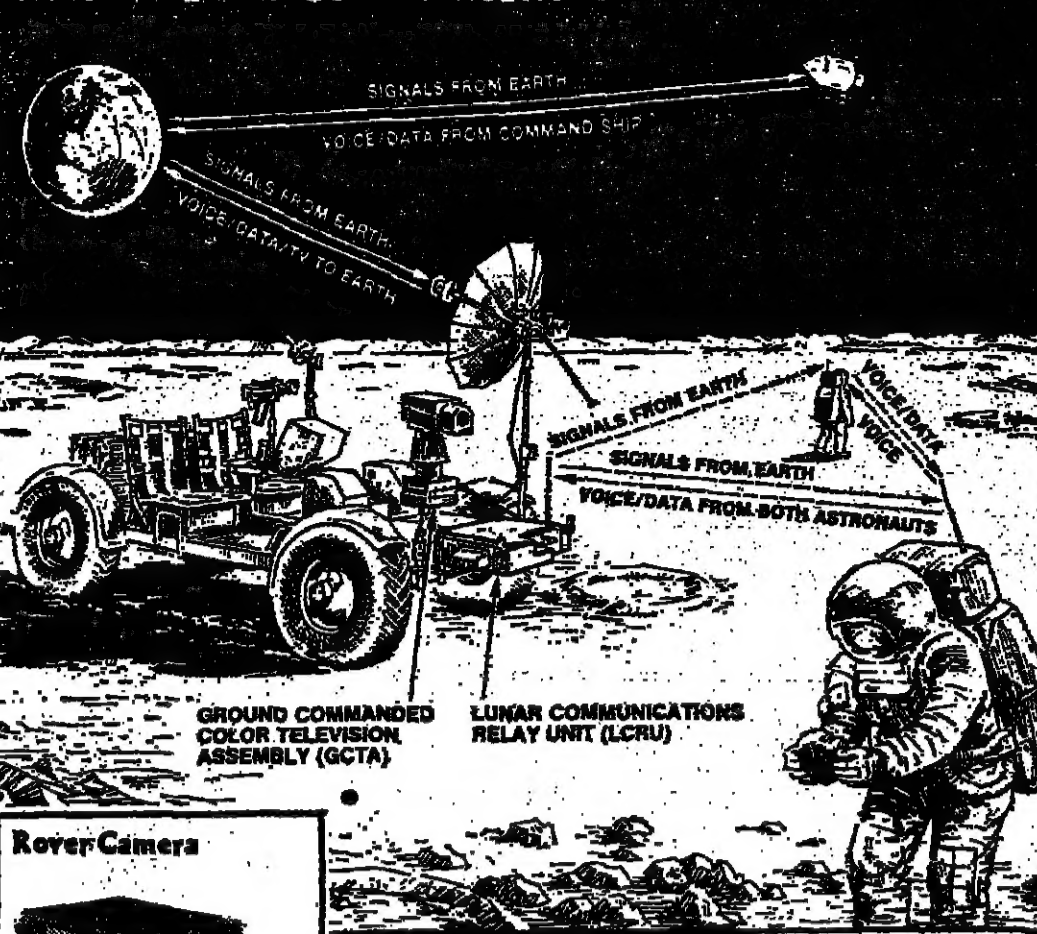
CAPCOM—Your range to Rhysling is about 17 so you may be short of that slip.

ROVER—You can see the rill! There's the rill! We're looking down and across the rill. We can see craters on the far side of the rill.

CAPCOM—Like advertised.

ROVER—Forgot to turn the camera on. Now we're getting

Moon - Earth Communications



Rover Camera

Live television coverage of yesterday's lunar exploration was beamed from Rover vehicle to earth by communication systems diagramed above. Television camera (photograph at left) was controlled from earth as astronauts went about their tasks. At same time, mission controllers were in touch with orbiting command ship.

Astronauts Jubilant Over Finds

(Continued from Page 1)

In the next one, Mr. Allen shouted back.

The two astronauts alternated between raking the dusty lunar surface to sort out rocks, and picture-taking.

"That's a jackpot," mission control messaged as Col. Irwin, in one swipe, picked up 15 rocks.

"Put them in a big pile and I'll be right over," Col. Scott told his partner. "I'll get you a bag. You did get a bunch."

Holding up a sample that Col. Irwin thought looked green, Col. Scott said: "I've got to admit it really looks green to me, but I don't believe it." Col. Irwin teased: "Green cheese?" Col. Scott went on: "Oh my, it is green. Fantastic! Man, look at that! This is something!"

"Oh, it's gray," Col. Scott said after a pause. "The visor makes it look green, Jim. It's a very light green."

Col. Scott picked up another rock and said he saw a distinct joint between materials of different color or texture.

"Oh, look at this, Jim! What a contact! Man, oh man, I've got about a four-inch, Joe."

Col. Scott said one side was black, fine-grained basalt and the other, also fine-grained, was white.

"On, look at this one!" Col. Scott cried.

"Diamonds, huh?" Col. Irwin said as he saw the sparkle.

"It looks like a big piece of glass. Look at the glass. Shiny. It's a glass-coated breccia," replied Col. Scott, referring to material made of tiny compressed fragments of other rocks.

"Dave and Jim, we're very pleased with your documented samples," Mr. Allen radioed from mission control.

Col. Scott was so excited that he disregarded instructions from the ground to pass up taking a sample of one big rock. "It looks like it's been exposed a long time," Col. Scott observed.

"All we need now is soil from this area," Mr. Allen told Col. Scott. "We're making moon hand over fist."

He told the astronauts to get some walnut-size rocks, and they said they already had a bag full.

The astronauts' enthusiasm was such, and the slopes were so sharp, that Col. Scott fell once, as he leaned over to take a picture of Col. Irwin digging a trench. Col. Irwin, who fell twice in the past's first outing yesterday, helped him up.

As they sped back toward the Falcon in their rover, they pushed

ed the vehicle's speed to the point where the bouncing of their wheels was recorded by a seismic device they had planted near their landing module earlier.

They stopped once, at Dune Crater, for more samples.

The valley road back followed the route they had taken out. Noting the crisscrossed tracks, Col. Scott said: "Tracks upon tracks. Looks like a freeway."

"Almost there," said Col. Irwin. "Home, sweet home," said Col. Scott.

"Going to drop you off right here, Jim," Col. Scott said as he pulled up beside the Falcon after the long drive at speeds of seven and one-half miles an hour (an "outdoor record," mission control joked).

Col. Scott parked near the \$26-

million instrumented scientific station they had set up yesterday.

Col. Scott had, on starting back from Spur Crater today, indicated that their rock-sampling had been tiring. "Gee, it's nice to sit down, isn't it," he said on getting into the rover. "It is," Col. Irwin agreed.

"It's a good deal," Col. Scott commented about their motorized travel on the moon. "Top off and work like mad for ten minutes, and then sit back down and take a break."

Col. Scott later exclaimed "whoops!" as they bounced over a rock. "Some of those babies sneak up on you," he joked. "I'm going to be seasick."

The pair performed other tasks, near the Falcon, today. Near the landing site, Col. Scott completed a surface "temperature-taking" experiment which was stalled yesterday when his power drill became stuck. He had more trouble with the drill today, and had to use a wrench to disengage it from the stem. He lowered a heat sensor down the bored hole. This, together with an instrument lowered yesterday, will tell scientists the rate of heat flow from the interior of the moon and the thermal conductivity of the lunar material.

Col. Irwin, meanwhile, almost single-handedly performed geological tasks assigned, but not accomplished, in an earlier part of the mission. He scooped out a trench and took more samples near the Falcon. He reported hitting bedrock at a depth of 14 to 16 inches.

He also tested the strength and other mechanical properties of the soil, using a self-recording penetrometer. As he pushed it in, the force used and the depth achieved were measured on an instrument which he then detached for its return to earth.

"Show B's Lamentable," Col. Scott, at the end of his endeavors, was puffing, and his comments about "show B's" as he followed Houston's instructions to turn on the TV camera for another live telecast—indicated a readiness of temper. "OK, Joe," he told Mr. Allen in Houston, "why don't you just give us about five minutes with no comment and just let us cool it for a while?"

But he cheered up again as Col. Irwin tapped a flagstaff into the moon surface, hitting it twice so it will stay up here for a few million years, and mounted an American flag on it.

The two Air Force colonels then each took turns standing by the flag and saluting while the other snapped pictures.

Then they loaded their rock samples and supplies into the Falcon, got inside and closed the hatch at exactly 1800 GMT. "It's so much nicer outside," Col. Irwin commented as they repressurized the landing module for their night's rest.

Two Miles of Film

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 1 (UPI).—It would take the average family on vacation 333 years to use the amount of film Apollo-15 will expose on its 12-day moon mission. Space agency spokesmen said the surface and aerial photography of the moon and the earth will take up to two miles of film.

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Apollo-15 Schedule

HOUSTON — Highlights of Apollo-15's moon flight timetable (all times GMT and subject to change):

MONDAY

0359—Scott and Irwin end rest period.

0724—Scott and Irwin depressurize lunar module to begin third surface excursion (telecast).

0724—Warden ends rest period in lunar orbit.

1047—Warden fires main command ship engine for 18 seconds, to adjust orbit for lunar module rendezvous.

1824—Scott returns to Falcon, preceded by Irwin. Spacecraft is pressurized to end third and final lunar excursion.

1711—Falcon blasts off from the moon; reaches orbit 7 minutes, 15 seconds later at 1:15 p.m. Telecast of liftoff as photographed from the moon begins at 1:04 p.m.

1837—Command ship starts telecast to show final rendezvous maneuvers.

1908—Falcon docks with command ship Endeavour in lunar orbit.

2229—Scott and Irwin transfer to command ship to close out the lunar module.

2255—Lunar module is jettisoned and command ship moves away with control rocket firings. Five minutes later.

TUESDAY

0039—Lunar module engine fired to start on collision course with the moon, impact at 0103.

0116—Three astronauts begin nine-hour sleep period.

WEDNESDAY

2118—Leave lunar orbit and begin 72-hour trip home.

2046—Splashdown in the Pacific Ocean, 238 miles north of Hawaiian island of Oahu.

4 Italians Killed As 2 Cable Cars Fall on Mountain

ALAGNO VALSESIA, Italy, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Four Italians were killed when two cable cars plunged down a mountainside at this northern ski resort today.

Rescue teams climbed the mountain, which towers over the village, to recover the bodies.

Police identified the victims in one car as Alessandro Ardizzone, 16, from Turin and his 11-year-old sister Marina. Their parents were in the cable car in front and watched them fall to their deaths, the police said.

In the other car were Francesco Ducci, 29, from Rho, near Milan, and Maria Luisa Ponzano, 31, from Arezzo.

Police said earlier that details of the accident—the first in the cable car line's 20 years of operations—were not yet known and that the death toll might be higher.

9 Die in Iranian Floods

TEHRAN, Iran, Aug. 1 (AP).—Nine persons perished and thousands were made homeless in western Iran in widespread flooding caused by torrential rain, the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society reported yesterday. Rescue workers, including troops, with supplies of food, medicine and clothing, were rushed to the area, near Nahavand.

Sophisticated Moon Buggy

(Continued from Page 1)

Capt. Edgar D. Mitchell, in their attempt to climb to the rim of Cone Crater, were sure of their position but never able to reach the rim.

The current navigation system, developed by the Boeing Co. for its lunar vehicle, should continuously indicate range and direction to the starting point of each lunar trip. The dashboard instruments also show the momentary speed of the vehicle and the distance traveled, as on an automobile.

The system works as follows: After the rover has been aimed in what the astronauts estimate is the proper direction for the traverse, they flip up the sun shadow device on their dashboard. As in a sun dial, a wire under this device throws a shadow on a read-out scale.

A leveling indicator then rotates to two positions to show pitch and roll angles of the rover in case it is on a slope. These angles, plus the sun shadow reading, are radioed to earth and the astronauts are told their precise heading. They then adjust their gyro-compass accordingly. For the first traverse, the compass was pre-set at 270 degrees to minimize this "torquing" adjustment.

Because the spinning compass retains its orientation regardless of the rover's twists and turns, it tells the little computer, or signal processing unit, the direction being indicated. Odometers on the wheels indicate the distance covered, enabling the signal unit to keep track of the movements with respect to the starting point.

Because the spin axis of the gyro-compass can drift, the astronauts are to stop every hour or so to take another sun reading and to readjust the compass. A gyro-compass would be useless because the moon has an insufficient magnetic field.

Bottom Is Pushed

After each of the three planned excursions a reset button will be pressed, setting all figures back to zero. The signal processing unit cannot distinguish between forward and backward movement of the wheels, but presumably little backing will be required.

The navigation system is similar to the dead reckoning tracer used on naval vessels. However, the latter does not encompass a computer. The movement of the ship, derived from a gyro-compass and speed indicator, is described by a stylus on a broad sheet of paper.

The usefulness of such a system was demonstrated in World War II after an American destroyer officer jumped overboard to aid a Marine Corps pilot downed off the Solomon Islands. Attacking dive bombers forced the destroyer to maneuver evasively and at high speed until, when the attack was over, the officer and pilot had vanished over the horizon. The dead reckoning tracer made it possible to return to the original spot and effect a rescue.

A similar system was considered for the rover. It would have given the astronauts a written record of their travels to bring home; but it was finally rejected as too complex.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	25	77	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	25	72	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	25	75	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	25	75	Partly cloudy
BAGDAD	25	75	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	25	75	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	25	75	Partly cloudy
BRAZILIA	25	75	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	75	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	25	75	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	75	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	25	75	Partly cloudy
COSTA MESA	25	75	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	25	75	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	25	75	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	75	Partly cloudy
GENEVA	25	75	Partly cloudy
HONG KONG	25	75	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	75	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	75	Partly cloudy
LONDON	25	75	Partly cloudy
MADRID	25	75	Partly cloudy
MILAN	25	75	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	25	75	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	25	75	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	25	75	Partly cloudy
NICE	25	75	Partly cloudy
OSLO	25	75	Partly cloudy
PARIS	25	75	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	25	75	Partly cloudy
ROME	25	75	Partly cloudy
SOVIET	25	75	Partly cloudy
STAVROPOL	25	75	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	25	75	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	25	75	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	25	75	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	25	75	Partly cloudy
ZAGREB	25	75	Partly cloudy

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By Walter Sullivan

**Come to
the flavor of
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Quiet Pressuring by U.S.

Pakistan Said to Have Agreed To UN Relief Force in Bengal

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The United States, working behind the scenes, has won the agreement of both Pakistan and the United Nations to station an international group of 150 civilian relief and rehabilitation experts under UN sponsorship in East Pakistan, officials said yesterday.

Moreover, they said, the United States has notified U Thant, UN Secretary-General, that it will contribute \$1 million at once as an initial payment to help the group organize and fly necessary equipment to Dacca.

Among the UN staff will be 73 monitors, who will be stationed at four area offices in Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna and at 69 other locations. Each monitor will be linked by radio with a UN headquarters in Dacca, qualified informants said.

"The presence of 73 UN monitors, each reporting on conditions in this area, may cool off tensions and damp down military reprisals," one informant said. "It's not the UN function to do this—but it will be an important side effect."

'Ray of Sunshine'

One official described the agreement of Mr. Thant and of President Mohammed Yahya Khan to the proposals for a UN group in East Pakistan as "the only ray of sunshine in an otherwise gloomy situation."

Pakistan's agreement to the UN force is said to have been inspired largely by unrelenting but unpublished U.S. pressure. In recent years the United States has contributed about \$200 million out of the \$450 million a year in economic aid to Pak-

Heath Leaves Boat Race for Clyde Debate

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has decided to abandon his yacht racing weekend at Cowes and return to London tonight to prepare for an emergency debate on the Upper Clyde shipbuilding crisis in Parliament tomorrow.

Since Friday, Mr. Heath has been at Cowes captaining Britain's Cup competing in the Admirals Cup series of races and skipping his own yacht, Morning Cloud.

The present series of races goes on until tomorrow. Given good weather, it should have ended just in time for Mr. Heath to have been flown back to London so that he can be in his place in Parliament when the debate opens at 3:30 p.m.

The opposition leader, Harold Wilson, had threatened to make an issue of Mr. Heath's absence if, by continuing his yachting, he missed the debate or was late. Today, however, Mr. Heath decided to return to London tonight so that he can discuss the Upper Clyde issue with the minister responsible, John Davies, before the debate opens.

The emergency debate, demanded by the Labor opposition, is expected to result in one of the biggest parliamentary battles for some time. The opposition is criticizing the government for closing down a major part of the Upper Clyde group and throwing thousands of men out of work. The government is laying the blame for the group's financial collapse on the former Labor government, which set it up with public money when it was in power.

Shipyard Occupied

Meanwhile, workers are still occupying the shipyard and insisting that they will stay there, for two years if necessary. They claim to have had assurances about a continuation of supplies but the big problem facing them is capital.

A suggestion they made yesterday, that Britain's 10 million trade unionists should raise 25 million for working capital to enable the workers to run the shipyard was rejected today by Vice Premier, head of the union movement. He said that it was not realistic and the unions themselves did not have that kind of money.

Today shop union leaders at the yard decided to ask local municipal authorities to take over the threatened yards as a municipally owned venture.

2 Japanese Quit Posts Because of Crash

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato today summoned his cabinet into emergency session tomorrow to discuss resignations of two defense chiefs over Friday's mid-air collision between a jet fighter and an air force jet fighter.

The cabinet was expected to accept the resignations of Keiichi Masuhara, chief of the Defense Agency, and Yasuhiro Ueda, chief of the Self-Defense Air Force.

Mr. Masuhara submitted his letter of resignation to Mr. Sato today, soon after returning to the Japanese capital from Morioka, scene of the crash.

All 163 persons aboard an All-Nippon Boeing 737-60 jet fighter

stan by an international consortium headed by the World Bank.

On May 24, President Yahya asked the UN for recommendations. His formal approval to the plan is expected momentarily. World Bank and other sources said yesterday that recruiting for the new group has been under way for several weeks. According to these sources, the first contingent will comprise 38 members of a headquarters staff to be sent to Dacca.

A second contingent will comprise 45 members of specialized agencies, UNICEF, the UN children's agency, for example, will send 18; the Food and Agriculture Organization, 2; the World Food Program, will send 13 and the World Health Organization, 12.

The third contingent—the radio-equipped monitors—will be made up of what are being called the UN "field personnel."

Force Recruiter

Ismet Khatami, an Iraqi national who is assistant secretary general for inter-agency affairs, is Mr. Thant's deputy in charge of recruiting and dispatching the new force from UN headquarters in New York. Baghat el-Tawil, an Egyptian who is Mr. Thant's personal representative in Dacca, will direct the operations in East Pakistan.

"The UN has no formal machinery and no budget for international disaster relief operations," one source said. "U Thant has gone out on a limb. That's why the U.S. has agreed to contribute an initial \$1 million to get this thing moving."

Other sources said that the expenses for the group might reach \$3 million in the first six months of operation. The United States is hoping that other nations will contribute.

The Agency for International Development was said to have radios and other equipment on hand for dispatch by air once the Pakistani government's formal approval is received.

The agency has six staff members based in Dacca and is also reported ready to contribute technical assistance to the UN force.

Help for Authorities

Informants stressed that the UN force would concern itself primarily with helping the Pakistani authorities alleviate the threat of starvation and disease and with rehabilitating homes and shelter for millions who have either fled into the countryside to escape the army's reprisals or whose homes have been wrecked.

They will also help Pakistan restore communications and re-mobilize the province's private fleet of 40,000 river boats and 10,000 trucks.

"The UN itself won't operate anything, but it will provide coaching and technical assistance and help restore confidence in the East Pakistani administration," one informant said.

Qadhafi Again Calls for a War Against Hussein

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Muammar Qadhafi said in Tripoli, Libya, tonight that he still hopes for the day when the Arabs will send their armies against Jordan's King Hussein.

Col. Qadhafi also said the Arabs can do without Jordan in their war against Israel and urged Jordanian officers to topple Hussein from his throne.

The 23-year-old Libyan leader was addressing a news conference on the recent summit meeting of six Arab leaders on the Jordanian-Palestinian guerrilla crisis. The questions and answers were broadcast live in Arabic and English by Tripoli radio.

Asked why the conference failed to adopt his call for armed intervention against King Hussein, Col. Qadhafi said: "Some Arab regimes are not capable of taking such a measure, and therefore things had to be decided according to what is possible."

He said the Palestinian Resistance was present at the conference, and it was the Resistance which produced the resolutions of the conference, and we agreed to them.

"But what was contained in my cables to nine Arab heads of state, calling for armed intervention is still what is required, and I hope it will be done one day."

The Transportation Ministry officials said they have warned history's worst civil aviation disaster.

The air tragedy was a major blow to the Sato government. It was certain to cause delay of the fourth defense buildup program set to begin in 1972.

The accident also hurt badly the image of the Self-Defense Force, which was having difficulties in regaining respect from the Japanese people since the end of World War II.

Civilian aviation authorities disclosed yesterday that there have been as many as 200 incidents in which Japanese military aircraft have narrowly missed civilian aircraft in air corridors over Japan.



NOT SOUND BUT SAFE—Some passengers being removed by stretcher from the emergency landed Pan Am Jumbo 747 at San Francisco's International Airport Friday. Of the 212 people aboard, 36 were injured, four seriously, when the giant plane struck a light at the end of the runway on take-off. One of the four main landing gears was smashed into the fuselage and pieces of metal pierced the plane's interior, severing one passenger's foot and nearly severing another man's arm. After circling for two hours, dumping fuel, the pilot made a spectacular landing, coming to halt in weed-covered space between runways.

Montreal Talks at Impasse

Heads of 25 World Airlines To Meet in Dispute on Fares

By Robert Lindsey

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The presidents of 25 airlines have been called to Montreal Tuesday to try to unravel what airline officials say is one of the most bitter disputes over transatlantic air fares in history.

Lower-ranking executives of the airlines who have been meeting here since June 29 have been unable to negotiate an agreement setting the price of North Atlantic air fares after next March 1.

Unless the airline chief executives can end the impasse, the fares "could come open" after Feb. 1, according to H. Donald Reynolds, deputy director general of the International Air Transport Association.

This means, Mr. Reynolds said, that each airline could sell tickets at whatever price it wanted to. The result could be a wide-open price war among the airlines, something that has never happened before.

Since World War II, virtually all of the world's non-Communist (and some Communist) airlines have agreed to charge identical fares for international flights under the auspices of IATA. The airlines in the organization and they meet periodically to set the fares.

In the conference here, the 25 airlines that fly scheduled flights between North America and Europe are trying to write an agreement to continue the policy of charging identical fares. But they are widely divided on what the fares should be, largely because of differing philosophies on how to attract passengers away from the non-scheduled airlines that have siphoned off more and more travelers in recent years with charterflight rates about half those of scheduled flights.

Sources close to the negotiations said that if an agreement was finally reached, two things appeared certain: transatlantic fares generally would not increase.

Sisco Resuming Talks in Israel

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco will continue his talks with Israeli leaders here tomorrow in an effort to reach agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

At his first meeting with Premier Golda Meir on Friday, Mr. Sisco was believed to have called for greater Israeli flexibility in breaking the deadlock with Egypt over the Suez issue.

The evening newspaper Ma'ariv wrote today that tomorrow Mr. Sisco would ask Israel how far it would be prepared to withdraw from the canal in a partial agreement.

Gen. Dayan said that the fate of those who surrendered to Israel in recent weeks will be decided by the Israeli government, but his personal suggestion was that each case should be considered individually.

He also revealed that he gave his endorsement to an Israeli appeal to Palestinian guerrillas in the Gaza Strip to surrender and be granted lenient treatment. He did not promise, however, that they would not be tried at all.

Gen. Dayan, who also spoke of the need to work out long-range plans for the resettlement of the Palestinian refugees from the crowded Gaza Strip camps and of the relationship between the West Bank Arabs and Israel, refused to answer questions concerning a political settlement between Israel and Egypt.

Israeli Rule Out Helicopter Sabotage

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—A court of inquiry into the crash of a military helicopter off El Arish two weeks ago has ruled out sabotage.

Arab commandos claimed responsibility for the crash, which took ten lives. The inquiry commission, which has not yet presented its final report, said that the possibility of sabotage had been ruled out as there was no explosion aboard the craft before it fell into the sea.

Obituaries

Walter Toscanini, 73, Helped Restore Father's Recordings

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Walter Toscanini, 73, who collected, restored and preserved the recordings made by his father, Arturo Toscanini, and who also amassed much other memorabilia of the famous conductor, died here Friday.

A scholar, collector of rare books and an authority on the dance, Mr. Toscanini in 1955 presented to the New York Public Library a collection of ballet scores, programs and other items pertaining to the famous conductor, died here Friday.

Mr. Toscanini, who was credited with overcoming his father's aversion to reproduced music, took charge of the project to collect as many noncommercial Toscanini recordings as could be found, to re-record them on tape, editing the material, filtering out noise and restoring as many performances as possible.

The son often acted as a spokesman to the press for his father, whose anti-Fascist views he shared.

Captain In Italy

He was born in Turin and attended the Universities of Pavia and Urbino, obtaining a law degree, although he was not to practice law. He had served as a captain in the Italian Army in World War I, after which he became a rare-book collector and dealer.

Following a visit to the United States in 1929, he decided to settle here in 1930 and joined the RCA Victor organization to learn the technique of recording music. This experience enabled him to help develop pre-high-fidelity equipment that abated his father's opposition to recorded music.

Mr. Toscanini had served on the committee to establish the microfilm collection of original music manuscripts and other materials, known as the Toscanini Archive, for the Lincoln Center home of the music division of the New York Public Library.

He had also been active in other musical causes and participated in various Toscanini memorial programs.

Michael Saint-Denis

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Michael Saint-Denis, 74, French-born director of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, died here yesterday.

Mr. Saint-Denis ran the British Broadcasting Corporation's Free French broadcasts under the name Jacques Schifano during World War II. He was awarded the Legion of Honor and made a Companion of the British Empire for his services.

In one wartime broadcast, he introduced Sir Winston Churchill while sitting on the prime minister's knee. Sir Winston had put an armchair directly in front of the microphone and there was nowhere else for Mr. Saint-Denis to sit.

He founded the London Theatre Studio for Acting in 1936 and between 1946 and 1950 ran the former Old Vic Theatre School. His pupils included Sir Michael Redgrave, Sir Alec Guinness and Peter Ustinov.

Eliot Nag

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1 (NYT).—Eliot Nag, 65, an internationally known opera and stage director-designer, died of a heart attack at his home Friday.

Mr. Nag, who was born near Budapest, received his doctorate from the University of Francisco Josephina in Hungary. At one time, he was associated with the late Max Reinhardt, a Viennese theatrical producer, and also had taught at the Budapest School of Cinematographic Art.

Mr. Nag came to the United States in 1939. He taught in the dramatic department of Yale University and in 1942 joined the Hart College of Music in Hartford, where he became chairman of the opera-theater department.

He had also served as a director-designer at the Fort Worth Opera, the Central City (Colo.) Festival, the Empire State Music Festival and the Lincoln Center.

Some Soviet Advisers Reported Leaving

Breach Widening Between Sudan and Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ports carried descriptions of the four, whose photographs were circulated on public posters.

The sources said the government blamed the Communists for the execution of 28 captured loyalist officers in a government guest house when it became apparent the coup had failed.

Mr. Gen. Numeiri said his government had found no truth in reports that Soviet advisers had disabled tanks and warplanes stationed near Khartoum to try to prevent their use by loyalist troops during the overthrow.

Diplomatic sources said this was an indication that Gen. Numeiri probably wants to maintain good relations with Russia, but that he was leaving himself a way out in case things soured.

Russia Warns Sudan, Charges Provocation

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, already angered by the anti-Communist cam-

Festival at Bear Mountain and the Aspen (Colo.) Music School.

Joe Colombo

ROME, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Joe Colombo, 41, a leading figure in Italian design, died Friday night of a heart attack in his home in Milan.

Mr. Colombo, the publisher of a magazine on graphic arts, had acquired an international reputation as a designer. Some of his most important works are on display at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Albert and Victoria Museum in London and the Werkbund in West Germany.

Arno Scholz

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Arno Scholz, 68, owner and publisher of the West Berlin newspapers Telegram and Nacht-Deutsche, died Friday.

Mr. Scholz, a longtime sup-

The Air Force 1 Is Spirit of '76

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon has renamed Air Force 1, his official airplane, Spirit of '76 in honor of the national bicentennial celebration of United States independence.

A new emblem, painted on the airplane's nose Friday, was a part of initial activities by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

The tradition of Presidents naming their aircraft started with Franklin D. Roosevelt who called his plane the Sacred Cow.

ter of the Social Democratic party, was arrested by the Nazis in 1933 and barred from journalistic work.

At the end of World War II, the British military government named him to publish its German language newspaper in Berlin and in 1946 licensed him to publish the Telegram.

E. Germany Publishes Offer To Ease W. Berlin Situation

By Lawrence Fellows

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (NYT).—East Germany has proposed a separate settlement to West Berlin, with guarantees of access, long or frequent visits to East Germany and even minor adjustments of the boundary that has enclosed West Berliners more than 100 miles inside East German territory since 1961.

The offer, disclosed yesterday in Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist party newspaper, was made conditional on West Berlin's making it plain that the city was not a part of the West German Federal Republic.

"It goes without saying that goodwill has to be shown by both sides," Neues Deutschland said.

"This includes recognition of the reality that West Berlin is a city with a special political status, that it never belonged to the Federal Republic and never will belong to it in the future."

Subject of Talks

The status of West Berlin has been the subject of negotiations since March, 1970, between the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, the victorious powers that occupied Germany.

In a second tier of negotiations, East and West Germany are waiting for the wartime allies to settle on the framework of an access agreement for West Berlin so that they can start the detailed negotiations between themselves.

In a third tier of negotiations, East Germany and West Berlin have been meeting since last March to discuss the prospects of West Berliners' again visiting their relatives and friends in East Berlin.

The West Berliners have not been allowed out to see their relatives since the last agreement expired in June, 1968.

While West Berlin has been trying to negotiate a new accord, it has tried to avoid accepting conditions that would

3 Palestinians Executed for Jordan Murder

AMMAN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Three commanders of the Palestine National Liberation Movement were executed yesterday, it was officially announced here.

The three men—Abdullah Asad Badwiah of Haifa, Mohammed Fahmy Abdul Ramek of Ramallah and Ibrahim Mohammed Khalil of Haifa—had confessed to killing Sultan Buleiman Al-Awneh of Beersheba at Ruseifa on May 21.

The three were tried by a military court, which sentenced them to death. The sentences were confirmed by a royal decree on July 29.

In Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said that Egypt condemned the executions as an odious crime.

A 'Collective Currency' for Eastern Bloc

Comecon Plan Aired By Czechs' Strougal

By James Feron

PRAGUE, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has disclosed that the new economic integration plan drafted in Bucharest will include a "collective currency" for Eastern Europe.

It will consist of a "convertible ruble" and new exchange rates, linked to the ruble, for national currencies within the Communist bloc. The intention is to simplify monetary dealings, assist regional trade and encourage links with the West.

Mr. Strougal's remarks were contained in an interview published yesterday in Rude Pravo, the Czech Communist party newspaper, after his return from the three-day summit meeting of Comecon in the Rumanian capital.

Comecon, or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, approved a complex and far-reaching program for East European economic integration at the Bucharest meeting. The program is to be implemented over 15 to 20 years.

Mr. Strougal's comments, the most authoritative offered so far, indicated that the broad monetary and credit reforms of the Bucharest meeting represented one of the basic changes of the integration program.

Convertible

He said that the "collective currency of the socialist community will be fulfilled by the convertible ruble and the introduction of economically justified and mutually agreed rates of uniform (national) currencies."

The national currencies, he said, will be pegged to the "collective currency, to international currencies and to each other." Achievement of this goal would be a major breakthrough, observers here said.

Mr. Strougal did not say how Eastern European governments would go about reforming their often chaotic exchange rates, nor how long it might take to accomplish the most of the nations in the Soviet bloc have varying official exchange rates for trade, tourism, investment and other purposes.

It was also unclear how the convertible ruble described by Mr. Strougal will differ from the one already in existence. Western firms also avoid dealing with the "transferable ruble," as it is called here.

Agnew Reportedly Relayed A Sadat Message to Nixon

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew reportedly told President Nixon on Wednesday that he had been invited to relay the willingness of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to discuss an interim Middle East settlement if the negotiators for Israel were "native Palestinian Jews."

Authoritative administration officials, seeking to demonstrate the substantive nature of the 32-day global goodwill tour the Vice-President completed Wednesday, said that the information had been conveyed to Mr. Agnew in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the pro-Western Arab nations he had visited.

The sources said that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who recently visited Cairo, had expressed interest in the initiative. The Israeli defense minister and a native of British-mandated Palestine, as the sort of Israeli official in whom the Arabs would be willing to place relative confidence.

"The Vice-President was told which Israeli officials the Arabs feel they can deal with," one administration official stated. "He was encouraged to relay the details of the secret trip to Peking by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, were sent to him just before they were made public."

At the same time, Mr. Agnew was reliably reported to have said that he "approved thoroughly" of the attempt to establish communication with Sadat and Chou, but still held to the view "there is no justification for euphoria about lessening tensions as a result of the initiative."

The Vice-President kept himself aloof from reporters traveling with him during the latter part of his journey, particularly after he was sharply criticized by some members of Congress for having stated that "outrageous" black leaders in the United States could learn something from black officials in the authoritarian governments he visited in Ethiopia, Kenya and the Congo.

It was widely noted that Mr. Agnew found time to play golf on 12 occasions in six countries including once with Frank Sinatra in Portugal.

6 Congressmen Quit Opposition in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 1 (AP).—Six congressmen quit the opposition Christian Democratic party Friday night, charging that it has developed "rightist" attitudes.

The Christian Democrats are Chile's strongest single party despite the loss of the presidential election last year to Salvador Allende, a Marxist.

Thy Rocks and Rilles

The articulate enthusiasm of the previously rather silent astronauts, Scott and Irwin, once they began exploring the moon in their Rover, was in large part scientific. To them, the consistency of moon dust, an isolated "frag" of rock, the soft contours of hills and craters, conveyed the excitement of filling new pieces into the jigsaw puzzle of geological evolution, of drawing aside veils that distance had, through eons, kept inviolate from man.

Much of their enthusiasm, however, was that which comes from a first glimpse of any of nature's miracles—Lt. Col. Irwin mentioned Sun Valley; each viewer, sharing the experience through the man-made miracle of television, might fit in his own terrestrial analogue. But it was intensified by a sense of eeriness, an unearthly quality that the Vikings might have glimpsed in Iceland, or the first Polynesians to penetrate the crater of Haleakala on Maui.

What Scott, Irwin and the television cameras conveyed to earth was a complex aesthetic experience. The astronauts might have been singing a hymn to the moon: "We love thy rocks and rilles . . ." Only a slight change for the words in the second stanza of "America," made all the more emphatic by the complete absence of "woods and templed hills." They were there because of an intricate combination of the naked beauty of mathematics and its conversion to the practical uses of engineering and navigation; they brought to it the knowledge that can make a grain of dust significant and the sensibility that appreciates the grandeur of the rugged moonscape. Their own courage and skill (and the fortunately petty but always ominous malfunctions of earth-made

apparatus emphasized both constantly) were part of a great human drama.

Will that drama ever find artistic expression? In the past, man's journeying to far places inspired many epics, but the genuine excitement of the voyage was usually expressed in allegory, in fantasy. The Greek wanderings in the Mediterranean, their dangers and beauties, were more memorably recorded in descriptions of Cyclops and Calypso than of the wine-dark sea itself. We know more about Burnt Njal than of the emotions felt by the Icelandic farers on their first glimpse of the island's grandly forbidding shores.

Even the far later journeyings of the Renaissance explorers (with the exception of the Luslads) were chronicled curiously in the pages compiled by Hakluyt, rather than immortalized by Shakespeare (barring that tantalizing by-product, "The Tempest.") or Racine. Is there someone who will enlarge upon Norman Mailer and, perhaps with the counterpoint between accurate description and drama employed by Melville in "Moby Dick," fix for future generations the wanderings of man upon the moon?

It is not enough to dismiss the subject with the comment that until man provides a decent dwelling place for those future generations the moon travels are irrelevant. When the Vikings were pushing farthest west, toward Vineland, all of Christianity brooded over the imminence of the year 1000, and the possible end of the world. Yet the world survived, to cherish the sagas of Eric the Red and Thorfinn Karlsefni. Col. Scott, from the moon, said, as a "fundamental truth": "Man must explore. And this is exploration at its greatest." It is—and it deserves recognition in art.

Mansfield Amendment Revised

The first message of the Senate-House conference revision of the Mansfield Amendment is that the Congress is not ready to force the President's hand on the specific issue of when American military operations in Indochina ought to end; hence no withdrawal date or limit was set. But the Congress does wish Mr. Nixon to liquidate the direct American military role "at the earliest practicable date" and meanwhile to keep casualties low. To these ends, the President is urged to negotiate a cease-fire. There is nothing in any of these three points, of course, to stop Mr. Nixon from doing just about anything he pleases. The first point gives him generally a free hand. The second merely confirms his own intent—already reflected in the weekly figures—to keep down casualties. And the third point, on the cease-fire, is hollow, since obviously Hanoi will not accept a cease-fire except for a political price which Mr. Nixon has so far been unwilling to pay.

If this were the only message of the revised Mansfield Amendment, we would wonder what the point is of going through with it. But there is another message here. For the first time, the entire Congress has gone on record in support of a particular war aim. There is only one reason why the United States ought to stay and fight in Indochina, the conference representatives of both chambers have said, and that is to obtain the release of American prisoners. In the revised amendment there is not a word about staying and fighting long enough to give the "South Vietnamese a reasonable chance" to stick in power without direct American propping. This last is Mr. Nixon's own stated war aim and it has now been specifically and deliberately rejected by Congress.

Plainly, there is a contradiction between the first and second messages of the revised amendment, the first authorizing Mr. Nixon to continue fighting at his own pace and the second telling him that he should linger only to regain the prisoners. If he accepts the license of the first, he risks violating the intent and implicit limit of the second. We have no doubt that this contradiction will express itself in further conflicts between the White House and Capitol Hill. The

tension is bound to sharpen, too, as the Viet Cong's seven points are pressed at Paris. The Viet Cong have offered to phase prisoner release and troop withdrawal, but only if the United States sets a withdrawal date.

So what difference does it make? Have not the two messages of the revised amendment cancelled each other out, leaving the President under fire but still at the helm of a war policy essentially unchanged? The answer will depend on whether Mr. Nixon chooses to continue regarding Congress as an adversary in war policy, or whether he will relax his hostility and try to treat it as a potential partner. Certainly he has won his battle to show, in formal terms, that he's the boss. But since the Congress—and according to the polls, the country at large—does not support his apparent objective of seating the Thieu government more securely, he has won his battle at the expense of some measure of public confidence.

The debate on the Mansfield Amendment has proven, we believe, that the country aches to get out of Indochina, reluctant as Congress may be to tangle with the President on operational details. If Mr. Nixon were to read the debate in that fashion, and accept its message, we believe he would find a virtually united Congress and country behind him. Politics lies down the one road, statesmanship down the other.

We recognize that there remains the possibility of some unexpected turn in Mr. Nixon's approach after the Vietnamese elections in the fall or as a consequence of his scheduled trip to China by next May. He may be able to consider steps after October that he would not consider before, for fear of jostling President Thieu. And presumably the pressures put on him by his China travel plans will encourage an even faster reduction of the American Vietnam role. Neither of these major events, however, prevents or excuses Mr. Nixon from reaching out to accept the cooperation and support for a shared—and sharply limited—war policy which the Congress has offered him. In respect to Saigon, Hanoi, Peking—and Moscow—alike, Mr. Nixon could only improve his own and the country's position by reciprocating the gesture.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Change in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's new collective presidency is an interesting experiment in the devolution of power.

It is not so much the withering away of the state, but at least the transfer of power to the six republics.

From now on the republics will have much greater authority to levy taxes and handle

their own budgets. If "statism" develops in the new republican administration people will no longer be able to blame distant Belgrade but have to look to their own local rulers.

Intricate though the scheme may appear on paper, it looks like the kind of compromise which can soothe passions and find solutions.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1896

LONDON—Our city is threatened with a new crusade. Latest among the reformers and purists are the teachers of the tepid-southern art. They insist that vulgarity is slowly but surely creeping into the ballroom, sapping the graces and annihilating the refinements of the dance. One critic says that the figures in modern dance are shrouded over, or distorted in such a way that what was originally a harmonious procession of movements resolves itself into a disorderly rout.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1921

NEW YORK—For the first time in weeks, New Yorkers yesterday were given a respite from the stifling heat. A cool north-west wind bringing the thermometer twenty-two degrees down within the space of twelve hours. At three o'clock in the afternoon it was 84 degrees F. At three o'clock this morning it was 62 degrees F. Today with a maximum temperature of 70 degrees, the day will be an ideal summer day.



Returning to the Arab Womb

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—It is astonishing what an extraordinary influence on international affairs sparsely populated and backward Libya has had during the past month. It has successfully intervened in Morocco (where it endorsed an aborted coup d'état against the King), in Malta (where it is encouraging the Minoff government to squeeze out NATO), and Sudan (where it did everything possible to help Premier Oufar Numeiri oust a pro-Communist putsch and launch an anti-Marxist purge).

As if to drive home the point that, despite its population of under two million, Libya can speak with a loud and often provocative voice, it brazenly ordered a British commercial plane en route to Sudan to land at a Libyan field and conspired with Maltese air control to insure that this was done. Aboard the jet were two Sudanese leaders of the short-lived putsch regime. They were arrested, sent to Khartoum, and promptly executed.

All this has been done with furious determination by a group of Libyan officers who constitute the world's youngest government. Chief of State Moamer Qadhafi is only 29. His eleven colleagues on Libya's Revolutionary Command Council are for the most part even younger.

Colonel Qadhafi was born in 1942 near the Gulf of Sirte amid the famous western desert dunes between Rommel and Montgomery. He was only six when Israel was created and ten when Nasser took power in Egypt. He and his council are members of a new Arab generation reared on the powerful propaganda of Cairo's "Voice of the Arabs" radio.

They are not deeply educated, know little of the outer world and rarely read books. But they are fanatically convinced of the rightness of their cause, which is Arab unity, Israel's destruction, and elimination from the Arab world of all foreign influences, Western or Eastern. They are extremely puritanical and have eliminated frivolity from the Libyan scene. They are Islamic fundamentalists who believe the answer to all problems can be discovered in the Koran.

These young officers overthrew the monarchy two years ago in order to get rid of corrupt people around the King. They regarded Nasser as a father figure and Colonel Qadhafi considers he has inherited the Egyptian revolutionary mantle. The combination of success, youth, sincerity, devout religion and innocence about the world gives Qadhafi, a handsome if austere figure, special arrogance. Thus mood and the sense of Libya's importance were vastly heightened when France decided to sell Libya more than a hundred Mirage fighters—although very few have so far been delivered. Psychologically the deal raised Libyan prestige in Arab eyes, and added to an already blatant cockiness.

Not Practical Qadhafi believes in a kind of instant unity for the Arabs. He simply cannot understand why other Arab nations don't fall in line. He is convinced that Libya has ample wealth to attract support, that time is on the side of his youthful regime and that as a kind of neo-Nasser he can drive out foreign influences in the Middle East and North Africa, whether capitalist or Communist. Thus, he wanted to help Moroccan insurgents to end corruption and Western ties and to help to neutralize Malta, not in order to replace NATO's presence with a Soviet presence but in order to extrude all non-Mediterranean powers from the island sea. Similarly he helped Premier Numeiri and a Soviet threat to take over the Sudan through the local Communist party.

This fervent approach is not, however, practical. The Moroccan coup flopped. Malta doesn't want to become a Libyan remittance boy but seeks jobs for its dockyard workers. If terms aren't negotiated with NATO, it may feel forced to seek accommodation with Moscow. And while Qadhafi's friend Numeiri is butchering Communists and horrifying Moscow, his other friend, Anwar el-Sadat in Egypt, has signed a pact with the Soviet Union and serves as willing host to a huge Russian military establishment.

Colonel Qadhafi almost certainly kids himself when he thinks he can squeeze the Russians out of Egypt and other Arab areas. His theory is that when confederation between Libya, Egypt, Syria and perhaps in the end Sudan, becomes operable, he can persuade Sadat to oust the Soviet missions and terminate his treaty. This is very hard to imagine. It is difficult to confederate the two violently anti-Soviet regimes in Libya and Sudan, which favor a military solution with Israel, and Egypt's pro-Russian if anti-Communist regime, which prefers a political solution with Israel. Nor are any answers to problems of this sort contained in the Koran. Despite Qadhafi's Islamic fundamentalism and curious craving, as it were, to crawl back into the womb of desert Arab history.

Nixon and Chou En-Lai

By James Reston

PEKING—China's attitudes and tactics toward the United States are obviously changing, but her strategy and principles remain the same. This is the main impression of a reporter here. Eleven years ago, Chou En-Lai told Edgar Snow, the American journalist, "We believe that a solution to Sino-U.S. relations will ultimately be found, it is only a question of time. But there is one point: If the United States does not give up its policy of aggression and the threat of war against China, no solution is possible. We do not believe that the people of the United States will allow their government indefinitely to pursue such a policy. There is no conflict of basic interest between the peoples of China and the United States, and friendship will eventually prevail."

Now, while Chairman Mao Tse-tung is making a philosophy of history, it is Chou En-Lai who is making history itself, and what he told Snow in 1960 is very similar to what the Western diplomats believe he told Henry Kissinger here the other day:

Agreement on principle between Washington and Peking must be reached first before concrete issues can be settled, and these principles, as China sees them, are as follows:

First, there are not "two Chinas," but one Chinese government over both the mainland and Taiwan, here in Peking. Second, all disputes between China and the United States, including the dispute over Taiwan, must be settled through peaceful negotiations, without the threat or use of force.

Third, accordingly, Washington must agree to withdraw its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan straits. As to when and how these forces are to be withdrawn, these matters are to be settled by subsequent negotiation.

An Assumption

It is assumed in the Western diplomatic community in Peking that Mr. Kissinger was authorized to give assurances to Chou En-Lai that President Nixon accepted these principles, and further assure him that it was the policy of the U.S. government to withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan. Chinese diplomats here say Chou En-Lai would not have been authorized to invite President Nixon to come to Peking in opposition to strong feelings within the high command of the Chinese Army that no negotiations should take place with Washington so long as American forces remained on Taiwan. Convincing Chou En-Lai on the seriousness of Washington's desire

to normalize relations with Peking has not been an easy exercise. Early in the Nixon administration, the French Ambassador in Peking, Etienne Manon-Manich, was instructed by President de Gaulle to tell Chou En-Lai that Mr. Nixon had told De Gaulle that he intended to withdraw from Vietnam and re-establish diplomatic relations with China, but the Chinese premier was not at that time convinced.

Since then, however, President Nixon has been faithful to the policy he outlined to De Gaulle. He cancelled most of Washington's restrictions against trade, travel and cultural exchanges with China. He resumed diplomatic talks with Peking, he compromised in Warsaw in 1970, and after Mao Tse-tung indicated to Snow that he would welcome personal talks with the President, Mr. Nixon has kept pressing for a summit conference finally through the Kissinger mission.

No Compromise

For this, Mr. Nixon has been generally praised in the Western diplomatic community in Peking, but now that his visit here has been arranged, even the diplomats who are most enthusiastic about his initiative are asking: Is he really prepared to pay the price?

Does he know that China will make absolutely no concessions on Taiwan to get into the United Nations, make no compromise for a peace settlement in Vietnam, and oppose violently Mr. Nixon's policy of increasing Japan's military role in the defense of the Pacific?

In short, the question being asked by Western diplomats here is what Mr. Nixon hopes to get out of all this except a relaxation of tension as an argument for re-election.

Judgment of well-informed men in Peking is that China is changing its attitudes and tactics here, not because it needs Washington's support in its quarrels with Moscow, but because it wants Taiwan and Taiwan's seat in the United Nations.

Officials here are still cautious and even skeptical about what Mr. Nixon will do in the debate in New York about bringing Peking into the United Nations. They are hoping for private talks with Washington about their basic principles on Taiwan, Vietnam and Japan before President Nixon gets here. For they still cannot quite believe Mr. Nixon is ready to meet their terms for China's representation in the UN, and the "normalization of relations." And they insist that Washington must get out of Vietnam and out of Taiwan before there can be any normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Letters

Challenging Levin

Bernard Levin is an exceptionally intelligent man, yet sometimes he seems to lack one essential characteristic of intelligence, which is never to underestimate the intelligence of others. In his column regarding Britain and Northern Ireland (JULY 27), Mr. Levin makes an interesting point—a good conversation piece—but there is no validity in the point he makes.

That Britain has been for centuries more at peace with herself than other nations have been at peace with themselves—it just isn't so. What of the Irish conflict which persisted for generations? What of the persistent antagonisms in America? What of the Scots? What of the class hostilities?

As to the self-imposed restraints presenting a law-and-order problem and allowing civil disobedience to succeed in India, this is a contemporary phenomenon related to the impotence of power, and applies not to Britain only, but to all nations which must consider world opinion. I dare say that in Kipling's colonial India the victory's tanks and their counterpoise would have rolled on, supreme bodies ignored. Effective response has not atrophied, but is superannuated except in authoritarian states.

MARC LAWRENCE.

Nice.

Agnew in Africa

That President Nixon would send such a rabble-rousing and overt racist as Spiro Agnew on a goodwill mission to Black Africa is ludicrous and brynded hell. Here is a man who, as Vice-President, has openly sought and justifiably earned the deep enmity of the vast majority of his own country's black citizens. This man who beats the bushes stirring up race hatred and fomenting racial strife with reiterations of his own in a very poor position indeed to refer to some black Americans as being "querulous."

The leaders of Black Africa should not be taken in by this wolf in sheep's clothing. He must be recognized for what he is.

At home, he has sufficiently demonstrated that he is an enemy of the all men of color. Abroad, the Vice-President's only saving grace is that he is evidently able to feign tolerance towards those blacks with whom he does not have to share the same continent.

RICHARD K. FYLE.
Bangui,
Central African Republic.

Freud and Marx

The games the Freudians are playing in Vienna put the rest of us neurotics to shame. To be taken seriously in the future (JULY 28) they are advocating exchanging Freud's theories of internal psychic sources for behavior for one of "aggressive behaviors . . . provoked by social factors."

They have told each other that psychoanalysis and Marxism are not mutually exclusive. A better line of mumbo-jumbo is hard to imagine.

The "Old Man" himself wrote: "I am able to recognize that psychologically it (Marxism) is founded on an untenable illusion."

Why not stick to a game proven socially valuable and leave the political mumbo-jumbo to those who need your help?

Dr. BRUCE McMAHAN.

Torredembarra, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

For Nixon— Some Ties That Bind

"I slept sounder than ever I remember to have done in my life... when I awakened... I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir; for, as I happened to lie on my back, I found my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground."
—From a Voyage to Lilliput in "Gulliver's Travels"

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—With a mass of legislative strings, the Congress last week dramatically accelerated efforts to ensure a later-day Gulliver named Richard Nixon. Those leading the attack, however, had an even larger target in mind: the ever-increasing power of the institution of the presidency itself.

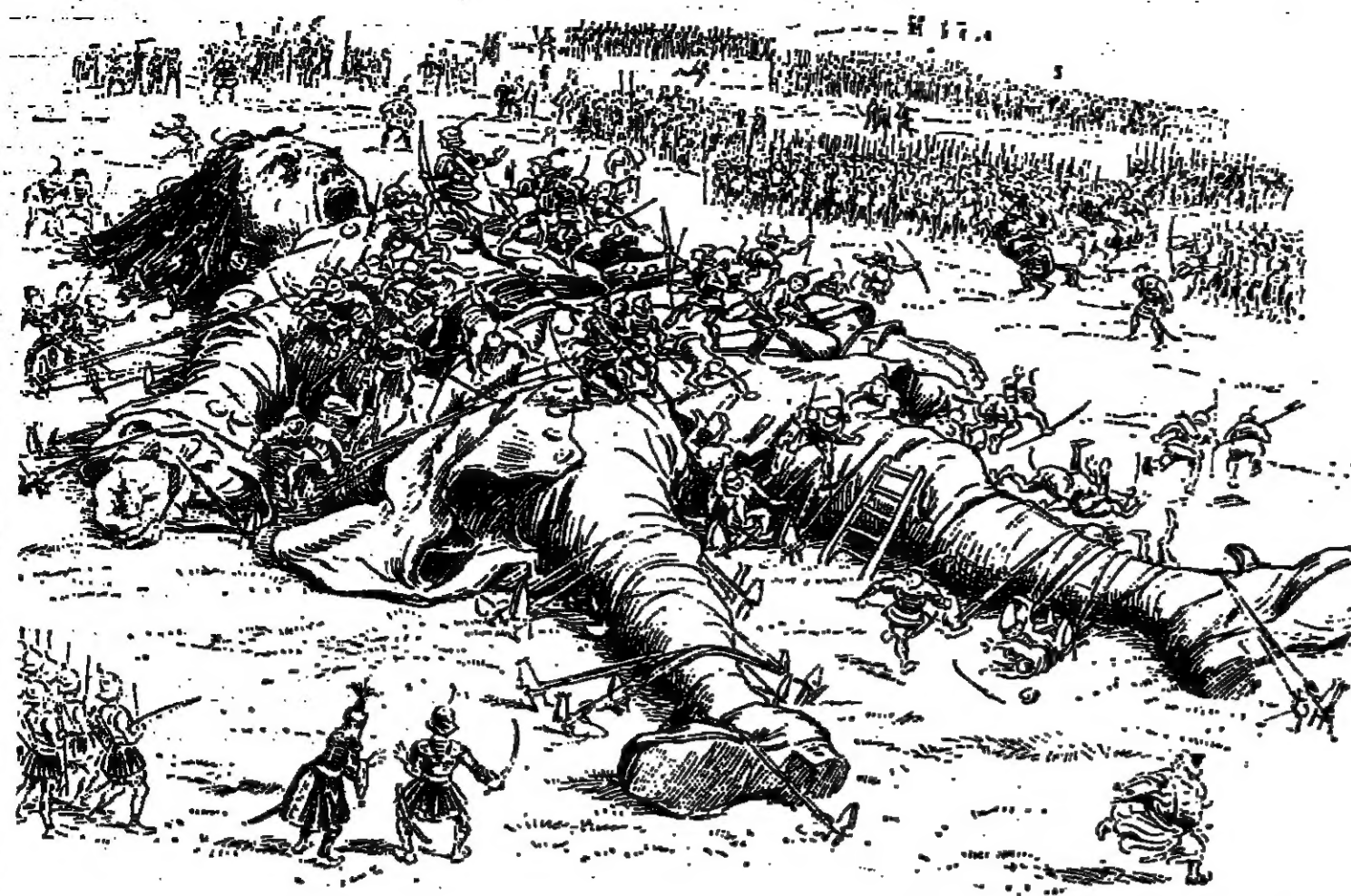
Thus, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee threatened to cut off funds for the military aid program unless the executive branch produced a Pentagon document. Committee members rang with complaints of excessive secrecy by the executive branch and proposals to force the administration to supply Congress with information. And a bill to limit the war-making power of the presidency began moving with unexpected speed and support through the legislative machinery.

Through all the noise and activity, which seemed to be ignored but was certainly not unheard by the Gulliver in the White House, ran a deep constitutional struggle between the presidency and the Congress. Ever since the Nixon administration took office, and even before, in the closing days of the Johnson administration, a Senate frustrated at not being included in foreign policy decisions and at being excluded from policy information has been in an assertive mood, seeking to re-establish itself and Congress as a whole as a branch of the government co-equal with the presidency.

Provision of Act

The most direct challenge last week—and one that could produce a stormy confrontation—came from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which discovered a little-noticed provision in the Foreign Aid Act. Basically, the provision states that a foreign aid program will be cut off, within 35 days, the executive branch has not supplied a foreign aid document requested by a Congressional committee—or, alternatively, if the President has not invoked executive privilege to keep the document from Congress.

By a unanimous vote the committee decided to invoke the provision to require the Defense Department to turn over a five-year military assistance plan which it has refused to supply to the committee. In perhaps the clearest test of the executive



branch's right to withhold information since the Eisenhower administration tussled with Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the Pentagon was thus faced with a choice of turning over the document or facing a suspension of its billion dollar military aid program to more than 40 nations.

The President could invoke executive privilege, but that would set a precedent and undercut all the lesser reasons that the executive branch has been using for withholding information from Congress—that it would not be in the national interest to release such information or that the data were merely "internal working documents."

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, meanwhile, began hearings on legislation, offered by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that would compel government officials to appear before congressional committees and testify unless the President invoked executive privilege. "When the government operates in secrecy, its citizens are not informed and their ignorance breeds oppression," said Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, the subcommittee chairman, at the outset of the hearings, and that pretty well summed up the frustration in the Senate over executive branch secrecy.

Cooper Proposal

In a less punitive manner, Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky came forward with a proposal that congressional committees, like the executive branch, should be furnished with infor-

mation by the Central Intelligence Agency, again on the premise that if Congress is to help set foreign policy then it must be informed. Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey and Stuart Symington of Missouri, meanwhile, were pressing amendments that would prevent the President from using undisclosed CIA funds to fight a secret war in Laos.

On the theory that the Senate should give advice as well as consent, Sen. Vance Hartke advanced a double-barreled resolution. One part would call for Senate confirmation of the new United States representative to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris. The other would offer the advice of the Senate that in the negotiations the United States should agree to total troop withdrawal in nine months if agreement was reached on timely release of American prisoners of war.

The latter part was a variation on the Senate-approved troop withdrawal amendment of Sen. J. William Fulbright, the majority leader, that was still lying on legislation extending the draft. On Friday, House and Senate conferees reached agreement on a compromise that would considerably weaken the force of the Mansfield amendment but would retain the concept that the President should withdraw all troops by a "date certain" subject to the release of American POWs.

All these various legislative strings, even if they should be tied down, would not fundamentally change the balance of power. At most they might make the Congress better informed in giving advice and thus more able

to serve as a counterbalance to the presidency. Undoubtedly the most important string, therefore, was one that senators, Republicans and Democrats alike, were trying to tie on the President's war-making powers.

In testimony last week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Prof. Alexander M. Bickel of the Yale Law School said: "In matters of war and peace, a succession of presidents—well intentioned and patriotic, to be sure—have indeed come close to canceling the effectiveness of Congress. The result is a dangerous contradiction of the principles of democratic government, which I believe ought to be set right."

War Powers

They were welcome, well-heeded words to members of the Foreign Relations Committee as they set about last week to consider legislation defining and restricting the war powers of the presidency. What is expected to emerge is an amalgam of proposals offered by such unlikely partners in a challenge to the presidency as conservative Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi and liberal Jacob K. Javits of New York. Basically, their proposal is that the President could undertake emergency military actions, such as repelling an attack on United States forces, but could not continue military hostilities for more than a month without obtaining congressional consent.

Even Sen. Hugh Scott, who as Republican leader has stood as the administration's spokesman against congressional intrusions

on presidential prerogatives, joined in the drive for war-powers legislation.

"The time has come," he said, "when Congress will not be denied the right to participate, in accordance with the Constitution, in the whole enormous business of how wars are begun."

Earlier in the month, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, who as House Republican leader has been a conservative champion of the administration, had endorsed war-powers legislation. When the Republican leaders start talking that way, it was proof that congressional resentment and frustration over the secrecy and powers assumed by the White House were running deep.

Even the long-passive House Foreign Affairs Committee was getting into the act. It included in the foreign aid authorization bill amendments that would cut off military and economic aid to Greece until constitutional democracy is restored in that country and suspend aid to Pakistan until it has restored "reasonable stability" in East Pakistan and stopped the persecution of refugees.

Unlike Gulliver, the President is not likely to be rendered powerless by this maze of congressional bonds. But unless he wants to go through a weary political struggle unpalatable himself, the President may have to be a little more respectful of Congress, a little more forthcoming with information, a little more ready to listen to its advice. And if he does that, the frustrated Lilliputians of Capitol Hill will feel that they have taken at least a small step toward redressing the balance of power.

The Black Family in the U.S.— Just How Stable Is It?

By Charles V. Hamilton
Mr. Hamilton is a professor of political science at Columbia University.

A Statistical Portrait

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT)—The view of the black community held by many a social scientist is by now familiar: a disaster area plagued by social disorganization, family disintegration and a host of conditions that breed emotional pathologies. It is a view based, in large measure, upon the statistics published periodically by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figures

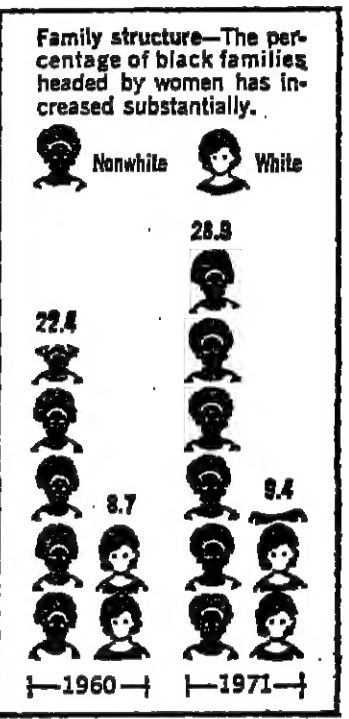
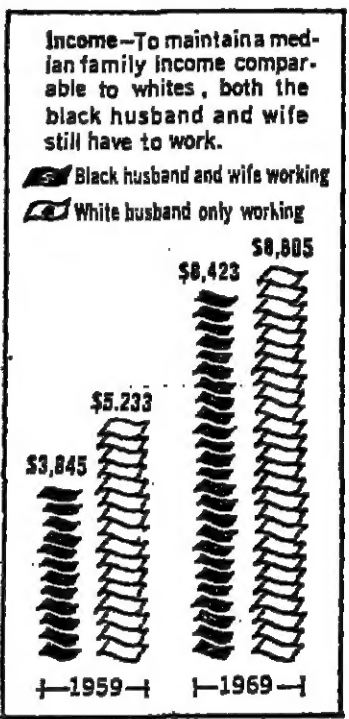
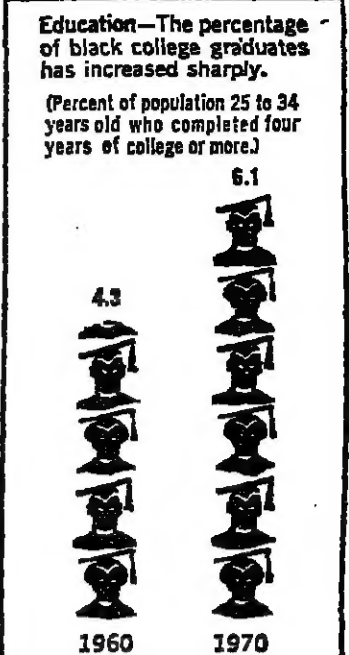
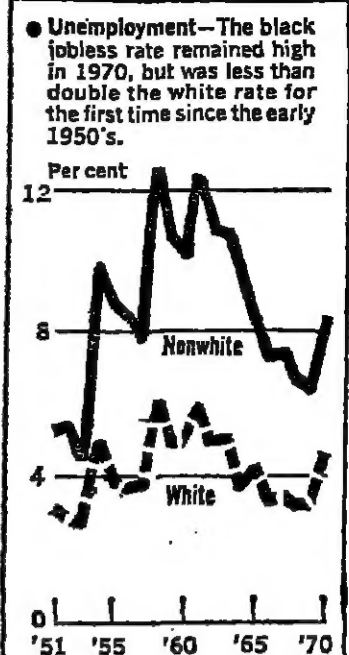
Last week, a new set of figures on American blacks was released—a special study by the federal government entitled "The Social Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1970." As expected, it painted a somber portrait. But by a coincidence most unexpected, the issuance of the study coincided exactly with the release of another report, this one set forth by the National Urban League at its annual convention in Detroit. And though both studies were based on the same statistics, conclusions drawn by many social scientists and those drawn by the league were worlds apart.

Thus, for example, the government study shows that 28.9 percent of black families are headed by females, an increase from 22.4 percent in 1960. The family sociological analysis, a significant indication of continuing social deterioration and family instability. The view of the league: "The assumption of instability in 'matriarchal' households ignores the extended-family adaptation common in the black community—the strong kinship bonds between aunts, uncles and grandparents and the family's children. Some black sociologists go further; they argue that, in fact, roughly 70 percent of these families actually do have a father present."

Sparring Match

Another example: The government study showed that, in order to obtain and maintain a median family income comparable to that of whites, both the black husband and his wife must—and often do—work. Conventional wisdom holds that this is a negative fact, since it is claimed that such families tend to be less stable than those in which the father is the sole breadwinner. But many black social scientists deny the claim, citing the prevalence of the extended-family adaptation—and they see the fact not as an indication of family deterioration but as proof of an attitude of cooperativeness, and a strong work orientation in these families.

Sometimes the different ap-



proaches to statistics partake of a sparring match. Thus, one social scientist may point to figures that clearly show that, in 1970, black persons 14 to 19 years of age were more likely to be high school drop-outs than were white persons in that age group. But another sociologist will counter with data showing that, since 1964, the number of blacks going to college has more than doubled, from 234,000 to 523,000. And he might add that these new students are mostly the first generation of their families to attend college, indicating a strong and increasing orientation toward achievement.

On the face of it, these arguments among social scientists over statistics that, by and large, both sides accept may seem to be nothing more than an exercise in academic semantics. But for the Urban League leadership, and for many black sociologists, the issue has far greater importance. The manner in which these figures are interpreted, they feel, serves to delineate and identify the black community—in the eyes of whites and blacks alike. Statistics, heedlessly broadcast, are dangerous. And the customary negative generalizations, ignoring the actual and potential strengths of the black community.

Ceausescu's 17 Points: A New Puritanical Code

By Dan Morgan

BUCAREST (WP)—The overworked description of Romania as a Communist country that is "liberal" in foreign policy but orthodox domestically was validated with dramatic suddenness here last month.

Pushed through by President Nicolae Ceausescu while the cheers were still echoing from his bold journey to China, North Korea, and North Vietnam in June, a puritanical code of cultural and ideological conduct has abruptly cut short a period of relative permissiveness.

While messages of support pour in from provincial party organizations, the daily fare of Western beat music on the radio has been all but stopped.

Western films and the American tramping series "The Untouchables" have been dropped from television in response to the president's plea, for less violent, "nocturnal" programs. And the agent for several British rock groups who arrived here in the thick of the excitement returned home without signing a single contract.

Romanian journalists say that more articles are being rejected for publication than usual, because government officials lack guidelines for interpreting the new policy.

17 Points

Many foreign and Romanian observers think the "17 points" laid down by President Ceausescu on July 8 are a statement of foreign policy to strengthen Romania against Soviet pressure. Criticism of the government by the Soviet Union and its allies came into the open after Mr. Ceausescu's visit to China. Ro-

manians say the 17 points would be equally acceptable in Moscow, Peking or East Berlin. As such the policy is documented proof of Romanian conformity and reliability, and intellectuals appear ready to accept this argument.

However, there has been no statement or even clear hint that foreign policy considerations alone prompted the new line. And well-placed Romanians say that the important factor was Ceausescu's desire to assert his leadership dramatically at a time when criticism had begun to be heard against his domestic programs both from conservative bureaucrats and moderates, and when some had been voicing fear that the China trip had been too much of a risk.

Another factor may have been the leadership's genuine conviction that decadent influences from the West, and slackness in the party itself, had begun to loosen orthodox sensus of Romanian society.

The mass meeting at which Mr. Ceausescu followed up his policy code with a long speech to virtually everybody of any importance in Romanian political, economic and cultural life was described as scrupulous. Large parts of it were omitted from press accounts of the meeting.

There was open criticism by party officials of rising criminality, admissions of poor morale among workers, and rebukes against youthful vagabonds who rough up people on the street. It was also noted that venereal disease, particularly among young people, was once again on the rise, after being wiped out in 1949.

The principal target of Mr. Ceausescu's 17 points was Romanian youth. They declared that tendencies toward "passion" and an "easy-going life without work" will be combatted; that alcohol will be forbidden in youth clubs and that "atheistic propaganda" will be strengthened to fight "mythicism" among young people.

Radio and television programs

will be improved and programs cultivating the "spirit of violence, the bourgeois way of life and a mentality noxious to youth education" will be stopped. The foreign musical repertory will be "screened to avoid musical pieces expressing decadent currents."

Romanian secondary and high school students already donate from four to six hours work a week to state projects and sources said this week that this would almost certainly be increased now.

At the same time the document announced that party officials will be sent to political refresher courses and that tough ideological criteria will be applied in book publishing houses, theaters, even factories.

Conflicts

Western diplomats find conflicting elements in the events surrounding the regime's ideological and cultural counterattack.

While several conservatives have been fired, Education Minister Mircea Malita, who has a reputation as a "moderate," has been kept on even though his ministry has been singled out for special criticism. Dmitri Popescu, a close associate of Mr. Ceausescu who is described as a middle of the road, was named head of the state committee for art and culture while retaining his party post as cultural "lax."

Books on impressionist painting are still on sale at some select bookstores. Moreover, there has as yet been no noticeable change in the overall atmosphere of Mr. Ceausescu's Romania, which has done away with such things as political arrests and has permitted Romanians limited contacts with foreigners.

Romanian officials have been emphasizing to foreigners that the cultural policy announcement is to have no effect on the country's efforts to stimulate Western economic contacts and investments.

Party intellectuals insist that the new policy is a sincere re-

sponse to certain negative facts of Romanian life.

Westerners confirm that petty crime also seems to be on the rise, and earlier this year Romanians were shocked by a mass murder in which the culprit killed five girls and dismembered their bodies. The suspect is awaiting trial. Guilty verdicts were handed down against provincial officials who were said to have embezzled millions of lei (18 to the dollar) from the state. The sentence was death.

As elsewhere in Eastern Europe, American pop culture has a strong appeal to youth. One young man selling pottery gave a Western visitor some of his wares in exchange for a promise to send him a pair of American jeans. Last year the pop group Blood, Sweat and Tears received a tumultuous welcome in Romania, though entertainers had to abide by a promise not to "riggle."

American diplomats themselves complain that the Office for Film Distribution often selects the poorest American films and serials because they are cheapest. On the other hand, Romanian officials have also rejected such quality films as "Easy Rider" and "Midnight Cowboy," and the pacifist film "M*A*S*H" was turned down because it purportedly glorified violence.

Sources in the cultural world do not interpret the recent tightening as directed against Western culture however, but against bad work. They are therefore hopeful that the American play "Enemy of the People" by Arthur Miller will be produced as planned at the national theater this fall.

Writers

These sources say that the policy shift was squarely aimed at Romanian writers who copy Western styles without understanding them. Plays such as Josef Nadj's "The Dark," which had a one-day run in the

spring, have been sharply attacked for portraying intellectuals and authorities alike in a bad light—and clumsily. The play portrayed a bumbling professor trying to get the police to evict two young vagabonds who had invaded his home.

Nevertheless, Romanian intellectuals concede that the immediate effect of the new policy will be to inhibit all kinds of criticism, constructive or otherwise.

"If our youth is more decadent than ever, if it prefers Western beat music to Romanian operas and folk songs, if it is drinking more and working less, there must be a deep rooted cause. But nobody is asking after the causes," said a historian.

Opinion samples are seldom employed to measure attitudes in Romania, but those social surveys that have been taken show a continuing interest among young Romanians in religion, and dissatisfaction with the lack of choice available in music and the arts.

However, older Romanians seem willing to accept the new guidelines as an adjunct to Romanian independence.

"We are a socialist country," said one artist. "We just haven't got time for debates on sexual freedom at this time."

He went on to charge that while American writers and intellectuals may have more freedom than in Romania, they also have less sense of participating in political and social life.

"Freedom is something you have to look at very closely," he said. "From a distance you may see two birds jumping. One is jumping higher and you assume it is freer. But then you go closer and you see that that bird is in a cage and it is jumping only when the man who is holding the cage pulls it."

"The other bird is doing less jumping but it is more free. But if it jumps too much the man could put it in a cage too."

THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30.

Every week till early November those great European pleasure islands Le France and QE2, slip out of Le Havre and Southampton for New York. You'll have five blissful days before you hit the big city again. Five days of truly sensational food and comfort, action or inaction, entertainment or solitude—whichever you wish.

You can fly anywhere, you'll go rarely on a great liner in your life. Now they go where you're going every week, regular as clockwork. The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale.

Seize the opportunity. The next long weekend is on Le France sailing from Le Havre and Southampton on Friday, August 6th.



The two best ways home. One leaves every week.

Eurobonds

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 1 (HT).—The myth of August (nothing happens with everybody on vacation) having been shattered two years ago with the unexpected devaluation of the French franc, there is a widespread feeling that a number of currencies will be redefined this month.

The leading candidate, of course, is the deutsche mark, expected to be revalued around 7 percent over the previous 3.66 to the dollar in line with the size of the recent Swiss revaluation. The last time the mark was revalued, the market for DM-denominated Eurobonds disappeared as bond holders eagerly sold their holdings and moved to buyers and were locked into position for longer than they anticipated. Thus, it would be expected that holders of DM bonds would be sellers now, buying dollars at very favorable rates and moving into high-quality, high-yielding dollar bonds.

But despite the experience of 1969 and despite the fact that there is little quick profit to be made on the anticipated revaluation by moving into DM at this point, demand for DM bonds is extremely strong.

The Province of Newfoundland's 80 million DM, 8 percent offering, which was expected to be priced at 98, came out at 98 1/2 and immediately moved to a premium of 100 1/4 on the secondary market.

Responding to the pickup in demand, German banking authorities approved two new issues of 100 million DM each from the City of Yokohama and Quebec Hydroelectric. Pricing on the Yokohama bond is expected to be at 99 1/3 with a coupon of 8 percent.

The interest in DM bonds,

bankers say, is fueled by a desire to be in a "strong" currency. It is no surprise then that underwriters label Imperial Chemical Industries' sterling-DM issue an "outstanding" success. Terms on the \$15 million, 3 percent offering, will be set later this week.

The economic news emanating from the United States last week rekindled concern about the value of the dollar. This, coupled with fears that the Treasury would cease exchanging its depleted gold hoard for dollars held by official foreign institutions put the price of gold on the free market to a two-year peak.

Under this combination, the price of dollar Eurobonds sagged half a point, on average, for the week on the secondary market from the depressed levels of a week ago. The sharp drop on Wall Street added further pressure on the price of convertibles.

Nevertheless, there is still room for new dollar issues. Atlreas International's \$20 million, 9 percent, 15-year bonds and \$15 million, 8 1/3 percent, 5-year notes (both guaranteed by four leading U.K. banks), were priced at par.

The \$25 million convertible from Bearrice Foods was priced over the weekend at par with a 8 1/4 percent coupon and a conversion premium of .933 percent over Friday's closing New York Stock Exchange price of Bearrice. There had been some speculation that a higher coupon would be needed to make the issue go, but underwriters said it was heavily oversubscribed as is. A minor concession was made in the conversion premium, which was originally targeted for 10 percent. The bonds are convertible at \$45.75 a share.

Elsewhere in the market, the

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	July 25	July 18	July 21
Commodity Index.....		108.5	110.5
*Currency in circ.....	\$58,985,000	\$58,955,000	\$58,498,000
*Total loans.....	\$84,355,000	\$84,859,000	\$81,941,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,314,000	2,386,000	2,377,000
Auto production.....		101,458	28,750
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,639,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Freight loadings.....		457,232	259,648
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	\$2,921,000	\$3,968,000	\$0,451,000
Business failures.....	177	211	250

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1974	1975	1976
Employed	78,478,000	78,261,900	78,282,000
Unemployed	5,480,000	5,217,000	4,695,000
	1974	1975	1976
Industrial production	167.3	168.2	169.0
*Personal income	\$847,400,000	\$841,400,000	\$789,776,000
*Money supply	\$223,900,000	\$221,100,000	\$209,200,000
Consumer's Price Index	120.8	120.2	115.7
Constructa contracts	141	161	110
*Mfr. inventories	\$39,825,000	\$39,545,000	\$37,635,000
*Exports	\$3,782,600	\$3,548,100	\$3,698,100
*Imports	\$3,987,800	\$3,787,800	\$3,360,700

*800 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers
price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau

Since much of the data is derived from the Federal Reserve Board's *Survey of Current Business*, the production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

European Coal and Steel Community announced a private placement of 300 million Luxembourg francs. The 12-year bonds

priced at par with a coupon 3/4 percent. The private placement of 50 million French francs in 7-year notes by Euro-Paris was priced at par with an 1/2 percent coupon.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT). While optimism on the state of the economy continues to be the watchword in Washington, the mood elsewhere has been quite different. As the year rolls along, a diminishing level of confidence is obviously developing in business, economic and investment.

In recent weeks particularly, wave of pessimism has engulfed Wall Street—and it may be compassing Main Street as well. It is being reflected in a sagging stock market and the cautious commitments of both consumers and business.

Stock analysts and other commentators said that the government's domestic policies were responsible for the precipitous decline in the stock market last week. The leading stock averages suffered their greatest drop in more than a year, with the Dow-Jones industrial index down almost 30 points.

Although investor sentiment is preponderantly bullish at the moment, no panic activity was discerned and there were virtually no fears that the stock market was facing a rout such as occurred in 1929-1930, when the averages dropped 26 percent in 18 months.

At the moment, though, the government officials are adhering to the party line, passing out reassuring statements without every disappointing development and letting it be known that the White House is upset with the storm signals being raised with increasing concern by such authorities as Arthur F. Burns.

chairman of the Federal Reserve Board

● The 50 percent cut in the dividend of the United States Steel Corp.

- The disclosure that the federal deficit in the fiscal year that just ended had reached \$23.24 billion up from \$2.85 billion the

BISHOP, up from \$2.00 Bishop and

year before and the second greatest red-ink figure since World

War II.

● The sharp upward move of gold prices and weakening of the dollar as this nation reported another drop in its gold reserves in June.

All of the economic news this week was not bitter, however. There was reason for encouragement in the latest report on machine-tool orders, which were up about 23 percent in June; in the disclosure that contracts for future construction had risen 22 percent in June; in the data that showed total retail sales increasing by 8 percent during the latest week, and in the generally

favorable factor of second-quarter corporate earnings, while

The profits profile was particularly satisfactory. With General Motors rolling up a substantial 30 percent gain for the June quarter, United States Steel achieving a 33 percent improvement and a wide range of other notable gains, the overall showing was quite favorable.

In a broad tabulation of some 1,200 companies by the First National City Bank of New York, the second-quarter profits aggregated \$7.3 billion after taxes, up 11 percent from the same quarter in 1970.

Unlike the stock market, however, the bond market did not move dramatically this week.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Stock prices on the American Stock Exchange finished last week moving in the same direction they began the week—on the downside. The index closed at 24.61, down .83 for the week, which is considered a sizable decline. Volume ran higher than the previous week—15,274,785 shares.

The downtrend in stock prices was also noticeable in the over-the-counter market.

Trade in industrials was described as "moderate to light," with a few issues showing some sharp losses and most having at least fractional declines for the week.

Among bank stocks, the decline was not quite so apparent. Many remained unchanged for the week. However, State Street Boston Financial was down about 2, and Citizens & Southern was down 1, as was Bay State Corp.

Brokers reported quite sharp breaks for insurance company stocks which showed declines "across the board."

American Insurance Group lost 2 and so did Capital Holdings and Liberty National. Colonial Penn Group and Connecticut General each lost 1 point. Kemperco Inc. was a substantial loser with a 4-point loss, while the St. Paul Group dropped 3 points. Monarch Capital bucked the trend, showing a rise of 2 points, and so did Crum & Forster, which moved up a point.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
Alcoa 6 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 7 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 8 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 9 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 10 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 12 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 13 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 14 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 15 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 31 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 32 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 33 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 34 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 35 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 36 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 37 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 38 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 39 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 40 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 41 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 42 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 44 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 45 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 46 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 47 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 70 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 72 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 73 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 76 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 85 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 86 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 87 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
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Alcoa 89 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 90 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 91 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 92 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 93 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 94 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 95 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 96 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 97 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 98 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 99 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0
Alcoa 100 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0

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Alcoa 100 1/2%	15	85	85	85	0

Okker Eliminates Lutz, Gains Final With Laver

QUEBEC, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Tom Okker of the Netherlands ousted Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, 6-3, 7-5, yesterday to move into the singles final of the \$50,000 Quebec international tennis tournament against Rod Laver.

Okker broke the Californian's service in the 12th game of the third set, taking match point on a double fault.

Laver of Australia, seeded second, eliminated Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 6-3, 7-6.

Laver broke Drysdale's service in the fourth game of the first set. In the second set, they battled to 6-6 as each player had his serve broken twice. Drysdale took a 4-2 lead in the seven-point tie-breaker, but Laver scored five straight points to win the match.

Laver gained the semifinals with a 3-6, 7-5, 10-8 victory over German eliminated Ray Moore of South Africa, 6-2, 7-5, and Connors defeated Eric Van Dillen of San Mateo, Calif., 6-4, 6-1.

Van Dillen had gained the semifinals.

Wimbledon champion Evonne Cawley of Australia won the women's singles with an 8-6, 6-3 victory over Sweden's Christina Sandberg.

Battik had advanced past Jan Fletcher of Australia, 6-3, 6-3, in the semifinals, and Cawley had eliminated Jun Klamazumi of Japan, 8-7, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The Scoreboard

Event	Winner	Score
Okker vs Lutz	Okker	6-3, 7-5
Laver vs Drysdale	Laver	6-3, 7-6
Moore vs Connors	Connors	6-2, 7-5
Van Dillen vs Laver	Van Dillen	6-4, 6-1
Cawley vs Fletcher	Cawley	8-6, 6-3
Klamazumi vs Cawley	Cawley	8-7, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stock	High	Low	Close
Alcoa	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 7 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 8 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 9 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 10 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 11 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 12 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 13 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 14 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 15 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 16 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 17 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 18 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 19 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 20 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 21 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 22 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Alcoa 23 1/2%	85 1/2	85 1/2	85

Observer

Inscrutable Occident

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—While President Nixon's dramatic announcement that he will visit America sometime next year is still reverberating happily through this tired old world of ours, the intricate staff work which must precede any such historic presidential mission is already well advanced at the White House.

In undertaking his journey to America, the President was well aware that he would be severely hampered by the lack of a large corps of government experts deeply familiar with this immense and baffling country. We once had such a group of men, known as the Washington cliche circuit as "Old America Hands," but they were forced into early retirement years ago because their information too frequently failed to be the information Presidents wanted to hear.



Baker

Accordingly, with characteristic unpredictability, Nixon has told Professor Kissinger to assemble a group of new Old America Hands. Several hundred have already been rounded up, finger-printed and sent to Attorney General John Mitchell, who is known as the police chief circuit as "security checks," or, as we say in the mother tongue, to make sure they're not the kind of people apt to tell the President anything he doesn't already believe.

While waiting for this crop of experts, the White House staff planners are wrestling with host of incredibly complex questions about Nixon's host country.

Is there, for example, really a Hoboken? Is New Jersey, in fact, real? Or, as seems more likely, is it merely another of those elaborate spoofs which so delight the American's devious Occidental mind with its taste for grotesque humor?

Nixon danced a Romanian folk dance in a public square in Bucharest with an official. Logically, it would seem correct, upon visiting New York, for him to dance the bogaloo with Mayor Lindsay in Central Park. But is it?

While such questions are vital to preserving presidential "face," they have no great political import. The more difficult problem for the President will be to get behind the facades and show-cases which will inevitably be presented to him as "the real America" and to find out for himself what conditions are truly like on that sprawling North American mainland.

White House advisers are already turning down incoming proposals which they believe are designed to give Nixon a misleading idea of life in America. One plan, which they have vetoed, called for the President, while visiting Washington, D. C., to travel by bus during the rush hour from the White House to Anacostia, with no special assistants or body guards to help him.

The idea was rejected on the ground that it would give the President a distorted idea of how people are treated and how they work in the American capital. White House staff men with personal experience of Washington insist that workers there usually travel by chauffeured car.

At Vice-President Agnew's suggestion, the White House has also asked the Americans if the President may tour one of their notorious northeastern communications centers and observe the workers at their task of distorting the news.

No reply has yet been received to this request. If one is, White House aides say, the President will not base any sight-seeing plans on it because it is bound to be deliberately misleading.

White House aides are often asked, "Do these exotic presidential travels really do any good?" "Yes," they always say, since they are not paid large salaries to tell the public that the President is wasting his time.

The fact, however, is that no President these days can visit America successfully until he is out of office. This suggests a useful amendment to the Constitution. In addition to the President who visits around the world, it might give us another governing gentleman, only slightly less excited, who would be compelled by law to take the bus on rainy days, a taxi—between his home and the White House.

New Brain Drain: From U.S. to W. Germany

By John M. Goshko

46 Science and Math Teachers To Teach in Schools in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Aug. 1 (WP).—The 92 men, women and children disembarking from a chartered jetliner here Thursday morning looked like just another group of camera-toting American tourists, but they represented a totally new kind of American invasion.

The group consists of 46 science and mathematics teachers plus assorted dependents. They are the first wave of a unique experiment that could have far-reaching impact on the field of education.

All have signed two-year contracts to teach in the Hamburg public schools. How successful they will be—given the formidable problems of working in a different language, culture and educational system—is a hotly debated matter of conjecture at the moment.

But what happens in Hamburg during the coming school year will be closely watched by officials grappling with a chronic teacher shortage in other parts of West Germany, and if Hamburg's gamble turns out well, it seems certain that within a short time recruits from America will be prominent fixtures in West German school systems all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Bavarian Alps.

Applications

For the one thing that Hamburg officials have learned for certain so far is that there is no dearth of well-qualified Americans eager to go, both the challenges and opportunities of the experiment. When the city began to explore the possibility of hiring American teachers, it received more than 500 applications.

As a result, it has been able to pick a tentative group of 47 teachers (the second wave of 37 is scheduled to arrive here on Sept. 8) whose credentials would cause boasting by any school superintendent in the United States. Of those who arrived today, 24 have doctorates and the rest hold master's degrees.

They have seized the chance to come even though the salaries they will earn here are considerably less than the norm at home and a host of resettlement and readjustment problems still await resolution. Only a few speak German with anything approaching fluency, and those with families face the difficult task of finding adequate housing.

Yet, all of them seem to share the bubbling enthusiasm of Dick Bukowski, a soft-spoken, 39-year-old math teacher from Champaign, Ill. Says he:

"I guess there will be difficulties but right now, I'm ecstatic about the idea. It's a fantastic opportunity to do lots of things I always wanted to do at once—to try a job that gets you out of a rut, to live in a different country for a while, to try to perfect a foreign language, to travel and meet new people."

The reasons cited by the others are mostly variations on the same theme. Although the members of the group range in age from 24 to 53 and include both male and female, they all look like coeds to gray-haired men trailed by wives and children. All express a common desire to seek a temporary respite from well-worn routines and pursue long-standing yearnings for travel and adventure.

Some have extra-special reasons for coming. Rudolph Gross, 40, and his wife, Annalee, left their native Stuttgart 16 years ago to emigrate to the United States. In the years since, he has studied biology at the University of Maryland and taught it at Purdue University in Indianapolis. Now he wants to "live for a while in my old homeland and see what has happened here."

The principal responsibility has rested with Günter Apel, 44, a member of the city's governing senate who has responsibility for schools, youth and vocational training. After hearing how space-industry cutbacks and school budgetary

problems were creating a large surplus of scientifically trained people in the United States, Mr. Apel decided to see whether the American oversupply might be used to ease Germany's critical shortage of teachers.

He and his subordinates in the Hamburg schools administration then mounted a discreet recruiting campaign that was conducted mostly by mail. As incentives, they offered to pay the travel expenses of those hired and stressed the psychological benefits of the opportunity to travel and the chance to take part in an unprecedented educational experiment.

The salaries offered are not very exciting by American standards. Depending on age and number of dependents, they will range from under \$500 monthly to slightly more than \$700. However, Mr. Apel claims that when these sums are translated into German purchasing power they are considerably more respectable. In addition, those who stay the full two years will benefit from exemption from both German and American taxes.

Judging from the response though, Mr. Apel need not have been apologetic about the salaries. So many highly qualified people wanted to come that Hamburg school officials now spend a lot of time referring the excess applications to other West German states that are exploring the idea.

Next Problem

Having hired a well-rounded group qualified to teach math, physics, chemistry, biology and geology, Mr. Apel's next problem is how to integrate them into the Hamburg school year, which begins at the end of August. The biggest immediate problem is the language barrier, and critics of the program are not very optimistic that it can be overcome.

Mr. Apel, however, thinks differently. Before they begin teaching, the Americans will

take an intensive, four-week course in German, and the hope is that this will build up their command of language sufficiently for them to move into the classroom.

Those who need it will also get supplementary instruction in German during the school year. In addition, Mr. Apel has plans to use 12 or 13 of the Americans to teach senior high classes in English as an experiment to determine how well the students, who will have had several years of English, can absorb scientific instruction in that language.

Another big problem is the shortage of housing that is both adequate and within the salary range of the Americans, particularly those with families. On their arrival, they were all given temporary lodgings in a variety of university student dormitories and residences.

There was some wining over the spartan nature of the accommodations and over the fact that husbands and wives found themselves separated, but most of the arrivals seemed to be taking the situation in stride. Mr. Apel has mounted a public appeal for Hamburg's people to offer appropriate housing, and everyone involved appears confident that the problem eventually will be resolved.

The officials are realistic in predicting that not everyone will be happy, that some will fail to overcome the language problem and that others will simply prove to be inadequate teachers. As a result, there is expectation that some attrition will take place when the six-month probationary period stipulated in the contracts expires.

But Mr. Apel and others who have helped to plan the program remain convinced that it can work and that most of the Americans will have a successful two-year stint here. And, as they demonstrated on arrival, if the Americans do fail, it will not be for lack of enthusiasm and effort.

When Mr. Apel greeted them at the airport, he cautioned: "In many respects, things will be different from the American way of life. You will be treated with cheer and shouts of 'When do we start?'"



British MP Marcus Lipton showing a chastity belt to Janet Watson in London Saturday—apparently the sake of the Associated Press photographer.

PEOPLE: What Price Chastity?

The British Parliament was called on Saturday to rule on whether a chastity belt is an item of clothing or a safety device.

Marcus Lipton, a Labor party member of Parliament who has represented Britain at several international conferences, put forward a motion for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, to answer today in the House of Commons.

"The customs say that chastity belts are a minor item of clothing and as such are eligible to purchase tax. I don't know what they would say about breast plates," said Lipton.

"I want the chancellor to reverse the customs that chastity belts are items of clothing and not a safety device. There is no purchase tax on a safety device."

"Being a 70-year-old widower, my interest in chastity belts is purely academic, but they are valuable dollar earners and play an important part in our balance of payments," Mr. Lipton said.

A British firm sells 133 replicas of the 13th century chastity belts all over the world.

Robin Huggins, a partner in the firm involved with chastity belts, said: "We have sold several thousand chastity belts to all parts of the world. They are not just a gimmick. Some of the letters we receive are very serious."

Re: said orders have been received from such places as Tibet,

Nepal, the United States, Australia.

"Once I was called to Hamburg in England, early one day to see a young lady who had the keys of the padlock holding her belt in place," said Huggins.

Lipton said that chastity belts as an item of clothing were subject to about 11 percent purchase tax.

"It seems absurd that foreign can buy these belts without tax, but the British government in England, early one day to see a young lady who had the keys of the padlock holding her belt in place," said Huggins.

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